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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 84 BOMBAY. TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
6th April	Somali	6712	
8th "	Ormonde†	14853	
12th "	Norman †	7596	
15th "	Teesta	6296	Extra B. I. Co's. sailing
16th "	Malta	6064	Extra
19th "	Nagoya	6854	
26th "	Karmala	8983	
26th "	Takada	6949	Extra
3rd May	Nankin	6853	
10th "	Delta	8089	

†Does not call at Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted by the "Malta", "Somali", "Ormonde", "Teesta" "Nagoya" and "Karmala". Passages by steamer sailing during April will only be available for "A" grade priority certificate holders. It is anticipated that passages will be available for "B" grade certificate holders during May, and for "C" grade certificate holders during June. All applications for passages should be accompanied by priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1919		
16th April	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
11th April	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
7th "	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.
10th "	Dwarka	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	29th Mar.	10th April
Yubari Maru	T. Ota	4120	2nd April	12th April
Kifunezan Maru	No. [illegible] S. Sato	3204	4th April	10th April
Nagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	3811	13th April	20th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	19th April	29th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Sorma Maru	S. Imai	26th Mar.	8th April	Italy
Kofuku Maru	K. Wakatake..	8th April	20th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe..	14th April	28th April	"
Mitsuki Maru	Nakemura	3rd May	14th May	

[illegible] apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

[illegible] Ballard Road.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ………… Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ………… Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ………… Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank [illegible] per annum. Rules may [illegible] application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ………… Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ………… Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ………… Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207. Hornby Road. Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ………… $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND … $1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND………… $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ………… $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkew
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tsingtao
Vladivostock
Yloilo
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED … Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ………… Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ………… Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	…………	28,00,000
Surplus about	…………	1,60,000
Claims paid exceed	…………	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW-MILLS MACHINERY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 1 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Jivanlal Ojamshee and Co., at their godown at Ahmedabad Street, Dana Bunder, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Burbrown and Co.:—

(1) One Log frame saw (Ransome Make) to take logs up to 18 inches with spare blades.
(2) The Chelsea goiner Cy. Ransome performs various operations. Saws up to 30 inches.
(3) Self-acting Circular Saw Bench 60 inches by Ransome with blade.
(4) Self-acting Circular Saw Bench 36 inches by Ransome with blade.
(5) Small Saw Bench 24 inches by Ransome with blade.
(6) Band Saw Machine 24 inches pulley by Ransome.
(7) One Emery Wheel blade sharpening machine.
(8) Steam Engine, Wilson Make, 14 H.-P.
(9) Cochrane patent Veritical boiler 15' by 5' by 60'.
(10 Heater for boiler.
(11) Shaftings, shifting, gearing, pulley, etc.
(12) Circular Saws 24 inches, No. 6.
Circular Saws, 30 inches, No. 9.
Circular Saws, 32 inches, No. 1.
Circular Saws, 36 inches, No. 6.
Circular Saws, 50 inches, No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant at [illegible]-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Lakhmidas Bhimji Ravji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Harnandrai Beznath.—

25 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 3640.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant at [illegible] p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thucker Haridas Amarsy and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thucker Vallabhdas Hirji of Chikhagully, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of 19th March 1919 of the Board Committee of the Bombay English White and Plain piece-goods Association.

5 packages White Shirtings No. 1012 or other.
3 packages White Shirtings No. 1112, or other.
3 packages White Shirtings, No. 1212, or other.
2 packages White Shirtings, No. 1414, or other.
2 packages White Shirtings, No. 2767 or other.
1 package White Shirtings, No. F. F. F. F. or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SATEEN CALENDERS OF THE JAM MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant at [illegible] p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Odhavji Champsy and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Multani Tehilram Girdharidas.—

1 bale 50 pieces Sateen Calenders of the Jam Mills No. 4, 8[illegible] lbs.
1 bale 50 pieces Sateen Calenders of the Jam Mills, No. 5, 9¼ lbs.
1 bale 50 pieces Sateen Calenders of the Jam Mills No. 9, 10½lbs.
2 bales each 50 pieces Sateen Calenders of the Jam Mills No. 10, 11lbs.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1919.

TIRE-DOH.

TIRE-DOH—Repairs tire and tube punctures quickly and permanently without vulcanizing, also repairs all and every kind of Rubber goods. Complete outfit Rs. 3. SPEE-DEE, a washing compound for clothes, walls, carpets, tiles, etc., removes paint, ink and oil stains. Rs. 1-8 per tin 27 oz. Apply to:

SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR & CO.,
Girgaum.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cneapest.

AHMED E. ESAALI.
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 720 KEGS JAPANESE WHITE ZINC PAINT.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th April 1919 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. J. Honi and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Nazarally Samsudin:—

320 Kegs Japanese white zinc paint genuine "A" quality of the Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co.

400 Kegs Japanese white zinc paint "C" quality of the Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES SATINS OF THE GLOBE MILL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa in Vithalwady by order of Sheth Balmukund Hiralal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Ratanji Devidas of Dharamraj gully:—

20 bales satin calendered of the Globe Mill No. 3601, 9 lbs., each containing 50 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 BALES GREY LONG CLOTHS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the bailing press of Sheth Dosa Moosa in Vithalwady by order of Messrs. Viswambharlal Kishorilal and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Jiwanlal Manilal:—

21 bales Grey longcloths of the Petit mills as under:—

4 bales No. 223½, 8½ lbs.
7 bales No. 15235, 9 lbs.
3 bales No. 1575, 9½ lbs.
4 bales No. 1425, 10 lbs.
2 bales No. 1525, 10½ lbs.
1 bales No. 1625, 11 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF THE MACHINERY AND THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE UNIFORM HOSIERY MILL CO., AT DADAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order Mr. Haji Seedick Haji Sumar and on account and at the risk of the partners of the Uniform Hosiery Mill Co., sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the business of the above mill at the Chawl of Rangara Seedick Jaffer, at Dadar, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said Mill consisting of knitting machines by Ganzwheeler and Harrison and other makers; winder machines, Singer's sewing machines, also woolen and cotton waist, bobbins, spindles, mittens, and all other machinery plants and tools

Also the outstanding bills of the Company Mill on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1919.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Entrance Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone 3297.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS & DEBRIS OF HOUSE NO. 7 SITUATED AT FULGALLI, BHULESHWAR WITH-OUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1919, at about 3 o'clock p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the materials including debris of the house No. 7 situated at Bhuleshwar Fulgalli under the ownership and possession of Sheth Soonderji Motibhai on condition to demolish the building and remove the same to the level of the ground within 3 weeks from the date of sale.

Full value with Rs. 50 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

B MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. [illegible], Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF DIFFERENT SORTS OF COTTON AND YARN WASTES.

Under instructions from the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and on account and risk of Messrs. Gangadas Shivlal and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of April, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at the said mill premises at Mazagon Darookhana, the following:—

A large quantity of different sorts of cotton and yarn wastes such as coloured stripping, coloured [illegible] waste [illegible] reeling, dirty sweeping, [illegible] balls un[illegible] coloured [illegible] coloured balls, sized hard long and old spindle banding.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOPS AND TARES OF 2748 FULL PRESSED COTTON BALES.

Under instructions from the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Mr. Jivraj Tokersey, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the said mill premises at Mazagon Darookhana, the following:—

Hoops and Tares of 2748 full pressed cotton bales.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF 26,000 WATER PROOF RATION BAGS.

Under instruction from the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation), Bombay, Messrs. J. S MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of April, 1919, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), in the morning, sell by Public Auction, at "D" Shed, Grain Depot, Mazagon:—

About 26,000, Water Proof Ration Bags.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the lots will have to be removed within 8 days from the date of acceptance of the offers which will be subject to approval of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation), Bombay, and which will hold good for seven days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 11TH APRIL 1919 AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th day of April 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "[illegible] Mansions" opposite the Colaba Railway station, Colaba, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, rich glassware, and platedware, marbel top tables, upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands, teapoys, carved writing table, sweet toned cottage piano, silver show case, Encyclopaedia Britanica. Iron bedsteads almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, [illegible] sewing machine, Bent corner iron [illegible] stand, roll top writing table, [illegible] dressing and wash-hand tab[illegible] drawers, revolving book ca[illegible] book cases, refrigerator ice [illegible] cooking utensils etc.

The property of [illegible] K. [illegible] Messrs. Balli Bros. and [illegible]

Catalogues will be [illegible] property is on view.

AUCTION SALE [illegible]

Messrs. J. S. MO[illegible] Public Auction o[illegible] April, 1919, at [illegible] Rooms next to th[illegible] Fort, by order of [illegible] and on account an[illegible] G. M. Roy and Co., [illegible]

172 Dozen Heads, [illegible] 36/56.

Terms:—25 per cent [illegible] within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & [illegible]
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1919.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words. 'Apply Box No. ...... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,".' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail, enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010. 1809

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ASTROLOGY.—"Man Know Thyself." Mysteries of the Stars revealed by the well-known Astrologer PROFESSOR XENOBIN, who is on tour here. Invaluable advices given in all matters, and yearly, monthly and daily events foretold. Attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth Watson's Hotel, Bombay. 2028

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action.) Guaranteed to save 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 171, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

CAPITALISTS—Have an interest in a Railway in India. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Broker and Estate Agent 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1888

MAKE TO ORDERS—India Marine, Motors and Steam and Cargo Boats. Builder, V. D. MISTRY, Mazagon Tram Terminus, Bombay. 2036

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED—A competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2019

WANTED—An ENGLISH LADY, preferably a graduate, to read only English with a young Parsi lady at the pupil's place. Write to Box No. 508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1953

WANTED—An ICE MECHANIC for Basrah, handsome salary. Apply personally, PARTAPSINGH PUNJABI, Linden House, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 2040

WANTED—An energetic SHOP ATTENDANT and CANVASSER, one with knowledge of accounts preferred. Apply NOBLE DAIRY CO., opp. Railway Hotel, Charni Road. 2038

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE as Head Master. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. Apply with testimonials to MANAGER, New English School, Godhra. 1996

WANTED.—An experienced MOTOR DRIVER of sober habits. Good pay to a really capable man. Apply with full particulars and pay to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2010

WANTED—A GRADUATE (First Class or Honours) as full time COMPANION TUTOR for young children. Permanent residence in Ahmedabad. Good salary. Apply to Mrs. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Bombay View, Matheran. 2022

BANDSMEN WANTED for the 35th Poona Battalion, I. D. F., Violin, Viola, Cello and Double Bass; also Flute, Clarinette, Cornet, Horn and Trombone players. Excellent prospects for ex-Army men. Minimum pay [illegible] 30 per mensem, with extra allowances, etc. [illegible]y to BAND PRESIDENT, 35th Poona [illegible]ion, I. D. F., Poona. 2051

[illegible] A second-class HEALTH OFFI- [illegible] the City Municipality, Dhulia. [illegible]ssess the M. B. B. S. degree [illegible] undergone a nine months' [illegible]e and three months' course [illegible]ccording to the syllabus [illegible]ment Resolution No. 2161, [illegible]913. need only apply. (Sd.) S. V. PATHAN, [illegible]pality, Dhulia. 2033

[illegible]E LET.

[illegible]ableshwar for Hot Season [illegible] June, 1919, large Commodi- [illegible]W, known as Park Hall, near [illegible]vernment House, excellently situated. Apply [illegible] T. K. MODY, Esq., Laila Hall, Bandra. 1998

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—150 EMPTY OIL CASKS in good condition. Apply F. A. KAZI, 200 Nagdevi Street, (Bombay 3). 2028

FOR SALE—One English PRAM, with canopy, hood and monsoon apron, Rs. 150. One hornless gramaphone Rs. 150. Apply Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2017

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Two Studebaker Taxi Motor Cars with four cylinders. 20 horse power, price Rs. 6,500, each invited offer. One Hop Mobile Taxi Motor Car, four cylinder, about 25 horse power, price Rs. 7,500; invited offer. Apply D. O. CHOTHANI, Sonu Cottage, Murzban Road, Andheri. 2027

D. GESTETNER'S DUPLICATOR is the modern machine for the modern office. From 100 copies and above from one stencilled original. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 1

DRAUGHTSMEN, who desire permanent prints of all their work should use FERRO-PRUSSIATE or FERRO-GALLIC PAPERS and LINEN. To be had from THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 1

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—

Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

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First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 4-0

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ramnavami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st April, 1919. 1914

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KOFUKA MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused, is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Manager,

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY,,

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER for the Municipality under Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Health Officer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, but that he may accept for such period as may be sanctioned by the Corporation any appointment, whether honorary or otherwise, which has for its object the promotion of public health whether by means of education or otherwise, and which in the opinion of the Corporation would not interfere with his duties as Executive Health Officer.

3. The appointment which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government will be for a renewable term of five years The incumbent in liable to removal during the term of office for misconduct or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members present at a meeting of the Corporation.

4. Candidates must have a legal qualification in Medicine, Surgery and Public Health. Preference will be given to those who have had control of the sanitary administration of a large City, County, or combined district, and who possess a knowledge of Bacteriology.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,500 and the maximum Rs. 2,000. It has, however, been provided in the MunicipalAct that with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council the Corporation may grant to the Executive Health Officer a personal allowance not exceeding rupees two hundred and fifty per mensem in addition to the maximum monthly salary. The Health Officer is provided with a motor car at Municipal expense. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay or to W. D. Sheppard, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India. London.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.

7 Applications which should be accompanied by *copies only* of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should be addressed to the undersigned and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of W. D. Sheppard, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, London, so as to reach him not later than the 30th April, 1919.

(b) By other applicants to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 30th April, 1919.

A. A. MOULVI,

Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 6th March, 1919. 1391

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LOST.

Swan Mills, Limited SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 3130 and 2209 of the above Company standing in my name are either lost or misplaced or accidently destroyed. Public are warned against dealing with the same.

2050 MOOLJEE LAKHMIDAS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A TARIFF COMPILER for the General Traffic Manager's Office, G. I. P. Railway, for compilation of goods and coaching tariffs and other publications. Knowledge of printing essential. Maximum salary Rs. 250, and allowances.

Applications to be addressed to the DEPUTY TRAFFIC MANAGER, Commercial, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus. 2023

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Airy FLATS at Altamount Road, plot No. 6, with complete electric and sanitary fittings, Rents 225 to 300 per month. Apply JEHANGIR M. BILLIMORIA, Jehangier Mansion, Hughes Road, Chowpaty. 1875

THE JEEVANJEE PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 65, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1919, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), to consider and pass the resolution already circulated amongst the Shareholders.

By order of the Board,

HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY & CO.

Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Dated, 7th April, 1919.

2053

WANTED URGENTLY GRASS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of baled grass or Karbi up to one crore pounds for use in the Kathiawar Agency. No tenders for grass will be considered from the Government restricted area. Tenders to be made to the undersigned before the 15th April, 1919.

W. M. P. WOOD, Lt.-Col.,

Special Famine Officer,

Kathiawar.

Rajkot, 26-3-1919.

1823

FOR SALE.

BOILED LINSEED OIL.

THE undersigned have a good stock of Boiled Linseed Oil for immediate delivery, packed in Kerosine Oil Tins in 4 gallons each. For price and particulars apply:—

WM. LAWS & COY.,

54, Apollo Street,

Agents, The Behar Oil Mills.

1980

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court, Girgaum, Bombay, estimate to cost Rs. 1,11,000.

2. The contract documents as per undermentioned can be seen during office hours, viz., 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., at the office of the undersigned upto 17th April 1919, after which no tender form will be issued. Information regarding contract and blank forms of tender and schedule of quantities may be obtained at the above time and place on payment of Rs. 3 per copy.

1. Drawings of the work.
2. Specifications of the work.
3. Schedule of quantities of the various descriptions of the work.
4. Conditions of contract.

3. Tenders which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court, Girgaon, Bombay," will be received by the undersigned upto 24th April 1919, at 3 p.m., and will be opened on the same day. A sum of Rs. 1,500 in G. P. Notes as earnest money is to accompany the tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his tender has been accepted, the contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

4. The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch, P. W. D.

5. No alteration in the form of tender or in quantities of the schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the undersigned and if this be done without authority, the tender may be rejected

6. The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings reserves the right to reject all tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any tender.

(Sd.) S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA,

Executive Engineer,

Architectural District.

Public Works Building,

Bombay, 4th April, 1919. 2015

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, Sub-section (1), Clauses (f), (i), (g), and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that our clients propose erecting a Cinema Theatre on their ground at Lamington Road, admeasuring about 3,600 square yards and assessed under Municipal D Ward No. 3979, E Ward No. 2323 and Street No 3, D Ward Nos 3980-3984, E Ward Nos. 2324-2328 and Street Nos. 4-8, and D Ward Nos. 4418-4420 and Street Nos. 25-29, and registered under Collector's New Survey Nos. 6939 (part) and 6992.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 15th day of April, 1919, that is to say within 14 days from the date of this Notice.

MERWANJI BANA & Co.,

Architects Engineers and Surveyors.

Bombay, 1st April, 1919. 1868

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 3,000 tons of first class steam coal, preferably Smith's Bagdigi, in accordance with the specification and on the tender form which can be had on payment of rupee one from the Store Keeper. will be received on or before 16th April, 1919, 4 p.m.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE,

Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,

5th April, 1919. 2044

WANTED.

WANTED two boys age 7—13, willing to learn in Shanti Niketan (Tagore School) Bolepur or in Gurookula, at Hardwar. Will bear all their expenses. Preference to younger boys. Apply NOWROSJI M. BHATHENA, 6-8, Medows Street, with credentials. 2034

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ADERJI JAMSEDJI PANTHAKI, JAMSEDJI ADERJI PANTHAKI and KAIKHUSHROO ADERJI PANTHAKI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, charge, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113. Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent, tenure, containing by admeasurement Four Hundred and Fifty-nine and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 313, 316, New Nos. 5240, 5245, Old Survey Nos. 353, 359, and New Survey Nos. 9007, 9010, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward Nos. 1456 (1), 1456 (2) and Street Nos 75 and 77 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Kawasjee Patel Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Shapurjee Jivajee and partly by the property of Rustomjee Jehangir Vakil, on or towards the West by the said Kawasjee Patel Street, on or towards the North by a common Gully and beyond that by the property, formerly of Jamsetjee Cooverjee Jussawalla and others but now of Framjee Pawri and on or towards the South by the property of Bapujee Ruttonjee Limboowalla.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,

2047 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1062 E. 1050

Recd. 29-3-19. Recd. 27-3-19.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of DHARSI DAYAL, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Deceased.

BAI DIWALIBAI, widow of the abovenamed Dharsi Dayal of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,

Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 26th day of March, 1919.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,

2042 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MACHHI VALABH MAKA also known as BHAI VALABH MACA, a Hindu Inhabitant of Variav, a town in Kamrej Taluka, in the territories of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, a mason .... Deceased.

BAI JAMNI, widow of Machhi Valabh Maka, a Koli Inhabitant of Variav, a town in Kamrej Taluka, in the territories of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, permanently residing at Variav at present temporarily residing at Elphinstone Road outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this First day of April, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,

Registrar.

P. B. MALBARI.

The 1st day of April, 1919.

Messrs. PANDIA and Co.,

2041 Petitioner's Attorneys

LEGAL NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

From the District Court of Secunderabad. Suit No. 113 of 1917.

AIKHUSRU T. MODY, of Poona, Parsi Inhabitant, aged about 57 years, residing at No. 1, Arsenal Road, Poona .... Plaintiff

Versus

HORMUSJI DORABJI, of Hyderabad, Parsi, residing opposite General Post Office of H. H. the Nizam, Chandarghat, Hyderabad. 2. KHURSHEDJI DORABJI, also of Hyderabad, Parsi Inhabitant, residing with Defendant No. 1 .... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of November, 1917, it was ordered inter alia that the 1st defendant abovenamed do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees six thousand nine hundred and six, annas three and pies six, being the amount of the decree inclusive of costs and further interest at 6 per cent. on Rs. 6,399-6-9 from 15th September, 1917, till payment.

AND whereas by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 31st day of October, 1918, certain moveable property was attached consisting of the amounts due under the following five Life Policies all issued by the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, of Bombay, and now attached in their hands and which were all assigned by their respective assured persons to the 1st defendant in the name of his firm of the Hyderabad Banking Company of which he, the 1st defendant was the sole owner, subject to the following amounts due thereon in respect of loans raised by the said 1st defendant on security thereof from the said Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, namely,

(1) Policy No. 15717 on the Life of Major C. F. H. Spencer for Rs. 3,000 subject to a sum of Rs. 855, and interest due on the security thereof to the said Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

(2) Policy No. 18471 on the life of Major C. H. F. Spencer for Rs. 7,000, subject to a sum of Rs. 1,745, and interest due on the security thereof to the said Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

(3) Policy No. 39639 on the life of Mr. Sadhoobhai Kalabhai for Rs. 15,000, subject to a sum of Rs. 3,000, and interest on the security thereof to the said Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited.

(4) Policy No. 8159 on the life of Lieut. R. C. L. Carry for Rs. 2,500, subject to a sum of Rs. 1,200, and interest due on the security thereof to the said Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

(5) [illegible] the life of Lieut. R. C. L. Carry for Rs. 3,000, subject to a sum of Rs. 560, and interest due on the Security thereof to the said Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY, the 25th day of April, 1919, at 1 o'clock p.m. (S.T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Judge's order for sale of moveable property dated the 22nd day of February, 1919, put up for sale by Public Auction in the Sheriff's office, High Court House, within the Fort of Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said first defendant Hormasji Dorabji in the aforesaid 5 Life Insurance Policies Nos. 15717, 18471, 39639, 8159 and 11380 in execution of the aforesaid decree herein dated the 7th day of November, 1917, subject to the said mortgages thereon in favour of the said Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs of and incidental to the execution proceedings herein and the said Judge's order and the said sale.

The following further particulars regarding the said Policies have been obtained by the plaintiff's attorneys from the said Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

All the said policies are payable on the deaths of the respective assured. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th policies are issued under the said Company's Whole Life System and premiums thereunder are payable till death of the respective assured: The 4th Policy is effected under 15 years' Limited Payment System of the said Company, premius thereon having ceased on account of the expiry of the term.

The 4th Policy stands fully paid up

The half-yearly premiums payable under the 1st, 2nd and 5th policies amount to Rs. 59-12-0, Rs. 133-10-0 and 43-12-0, respectively, while the quarterly premium payable under the 3rd Policy amounts to Rs. 174.

The half-yearly premium due on 2nd September, 1918, under the 2nd policy remains unpaid and the quarterly premium due on 3rd November 1918, under the 3rd policy remains unpaid. As regards the half-yearly premium due on 13th February, 1919, under the 1st policy, the said Company have not yet received any intimation as to whether or not the same has been realised by their Deccan Agents.

The following are the figures of Surrender Values, Loans and interest upto 15th April, 1919, and balances of Surrender Values payable in respect of the said Policies:—

Policy No.	Surrender Value	Less Loan & Interest.	Balance of the Surrender value
15717	Rs, 1785 including bonus	Rs. 982-7-0	Rs. 802-9-0
18471	„ 2860	„ 20 05	„ 855
39639	„ 6151-15-0 including bonus	„ 3590-9-0	„ 2561-6-0
8159	„ 1666 including bonus	„ 1435-3-0	„ 230-13-0
11380	„ 1085	„ 680-4-0	394-12-0

The abovementioned plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

The whole lot is to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated, this 5th day of April, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI,

DINSHAW & Co.

2046 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

INK TABLETS.

EASILY soluble, very brilliant non-corrosive, one tablet sufficient for one ink pot. Price paragon blue-black Rs. 1-2 per gross. Brilliant blue-black As. 12 per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross. Green Rs. 1-4 per gross. Ample discount on big orders.

BENGAL INK FACTORY,

24, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RANCHORDAS NARANDAS has contracted with our client Mr. SOONDERJI CHATURBHUJ for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrences of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground the Fazandar whereof is the cathedral of N. S. D'Esperanca together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of the Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 496 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3701 and Street Nos. 64, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 266, New No. 1841, Old Survey No. 258 and New Survey No. 215 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on or towards the East by a Gully known as the 2nd Portuguese Lane and beyond that by the property of the late Mangaldas Hiralal, on or towards the West by Cavel Lane, on or towards the North by the property of formerly belonging to the late Joseph Philiph De Lemos and now belonging to Messrs. Jugmohandas Pranjivandas and others, and on or towards the South property by a passage and partly by the property of Joseph Dias and partly by the property of Narandas Haribhai and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1919.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.

2054 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOTHABHAI RAMCHANDRA and Mr. DHAKALBHAI RAMCHANDRA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property in any way whatsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate in the Village of Chinchavali in the Salsette Taluka and in the District of the Collectorate of Thana and in the District of Thana, Sub-District Salsette, the Khots whereof are the legal representatives of the late Mr. Chabildas Lallubhai and containing by admeasurement 22,631 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Old Survey Nos. 31 and 32, New Survey No. 57, Old Pot No. 1 and New Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on or towards the West partly by the Mahomedan Mosque and partly the Ghodbunder Road and on or towards the North by the Water Nalla and on or towards the South by public road.

This land is freehold subject to the payment to the Khot of Rs. 13-5-6, every year and the Khot has no other right or interest thereon or therein except to demand such payment. The Government has no right over this land.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, situate at the village of Chinchavali, in the Salsette Taluka and District Thana, the Khot whereof is Abdul Hamidbhoy Habibbhai and containing by admeasurement 10,000 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Deph. No. 1, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property belonging to Yeshwant Vishnu Nene, on or towards the West by the Ghodbunder Road, on or towards the North by the property of Eknath Dwarkanath and on or towards the South by water Nalla. This property is freehold subject to the payment to the Khot of Rs. 8-6-8, every year and the Khot has no other right or interest thereon or therein except to demand such payment. The Government has no right over this land.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1919.

LEO RODRIGUES,

for Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira & Divan,

2032 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS.

23, Church Gate Street.

Near Mongini Bros. Confectioners.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DIFFERENT KINDS OF STRONG AND GOOD MACHINES, RICH JEWELLERY AND SUNDRY ARTICLES:—

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, 23, Church Gate Street, the following household furniture, machine, jewellery and Sundry articles:—such as drawing lery and Sundry articles:—such as drawing-room, sets lined with tapestry and velvet and with springs, reeling sofas, chest of drawers with miror, hat stands with miror, writing and office tables glass painted teapoys, crown shaped teapoys, office chairs, armless chairs, Revolving chairs, easy chairs, rocking chairs, round tables, dinning-room sets such as:—Dinning-room tables, chairs, sideboard, bedroom furniture such as wooden cots, baba cots with mattresses, baba cradles, big cupboards with glass on all sides useful for restaurents, china flower vases, electric table lamps, Electric tables fans, electric chandeliers with 4 and 3 lights, electric ceiling fans, chandeliers, oil cloth bundles, China silk pieces, etc., etc.

By the order of private merchants, there will be also an auction of machines such as new stenciling machine, portable granophone with records, phonographs with records, cycles, typewriting machines, etc., etc.

Also several lots of jewellery such as bracelets, set with diamons and pearls, diamonds, rubbies and emeralds rings, marquis [illegible] and rings, pearls chak, pearls bangl[illegible] and rubbies necklace, pearls [illegible] and emerald collars, diamond [illegible] rings, pearls collars, pearls [illegible] watches, etc., etc.

BOMBAY [illegible]

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AMUSEMENTS.

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Daily at 6-30. 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson

As "The Stranger" Supported by a notable Cast in

"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

In 6 Reels. By JEROME K. JEROME.

A story of tremendous strength, with a wondrous charm and appeal to all classes of mankind.

In Intensity of Action, Vivacity of Plot, and Elasticity of Interest, the

FURTHER EXPLOITS OF JUDEX"

stand unrivalled in the Cinema World.

THE SECOND WEEK

goes strong. 5000 feet of uninterrupted Hilarity, and Excitement.

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THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

to testify their unmitigated approval of this Magnificent Serial.

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GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS

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THE GIGANTIC SWADESHI ATTRACTION

Birth of Shree Krishna

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NEXT WEEK

A film version of

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Another Plume in the hat of the Pioneer Producer of Indian films

KALIYA MARDAN

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Another interesting episode from the

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ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

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Tarzan OF THE Apes.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 6.

S. S. Mirita, Waters, London, January 9.
S. S. Orseolo, Bolts, Genoa, February 19.
S. S. Dwarka, McArthur, Busreh, March 28.
S. S. Manora, Steadman, London, March 13.
S. S. Calcutta, Jutting, Java, March 20.
S. S. Kofuku Maru, Wakatake, Yokohama, February 27.

DEPARTURES.

April 7.

S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi.
S. S. Nestor, Owen, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Orseolo for Calcutta.

S. S. Mirita:—The steamer Mirita, 3,688 tons, Captain J. Waters, arrived in harbour on Sunday from London, with a cargo of kerosine oil, which port she had left on 9th January.

S. S. Orseolo:—The V. S. N. Co.'s steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain G. Bolts, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 19th February.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain F. B. McArthur, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 20 cabin and 77 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 28th ultimo.

S. S. Calcutta:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 5,541 tons, Captain C. V. B. Jutting, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Java, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on the 20th ultimo.

S. S. Manora:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Manora, 4,987 tons, Captain W. R. Steadman, arrived in harbour on Sunday from London via Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 13th ultimo.

S. S. Kofuku Maru:—The C. S. K. steamer Kofuku Maru, 3,385 tons, Captain K. Wakatake, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Yokohama, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 27th February.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nestor:—The steamer Nestor, 9,100 tons, Captain Owen, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 7th April, 1919.

Shed	Steamers.	Tons	Destination.	Date*	Agents
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A	Kosoku Maru	2008	Kobe	8-4-19	N Y Kaisha
B	Burma Maru	4100	Singapore	9-4-19	O S Kaisha
C & E	War Pike	3186	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
D & E	Swainby	3651	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
F	Xubari Maru	3095	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
G	Bas ayam	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
L	Nairung	2893	N F	N F	B & P S N Co
O	Schooner Utopia	298	Busra	N F 1-4-19	Shariff Hassum owner
P	Sikh	3288	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
	Dilwara	5328	N F	9-4-19	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL				
	Mahanadi	549	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Ponani	852	N F	N F	K N & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Olympia	3272	Liverpool	8-4-19	W & A Graham & Co
2	Orseolo	2849	Calcutta	10-4-19	M Italiana
3	Zyani	2627	P Gulf	9-4-19	[illegible] Shustary & Co
4	Kifunezan Maru	1943	Kobe	17-4-19	N Y Kaisha
6	City of Chester	35[illegible]1	N F	N F	J F & Co
7	Jeddah	2923	Suez	10-4-19	T Morrison & Co
8	Shushtar	1718	P Gulf	N F	P G S N Co
9	Malta	3889	London	5-4-19	M M & Co
12	Clan Ross	37[illegible]7	Liverpool	12-4-19	J F & Co
14	Dwarka	759	P Gulf	10-4-19	M M & Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Oxfordshire	5414	U Kingdom	13-4-19	K Nixon & Co
2	Chakdara	[illegible]	Busra	12-4-19	M M & Co
3	Varela	3020	Busra	11-4-19	M M & Co
5	Aronda	1677	Busra	9-4-19	M M & Co
6	Ormonde	9021	London	8-4-19	R I M
7	Teesta	8428	London	15-2-19	M M & Co
11	Manora	4991	London	21-4-19	M M & Co
13	Thessalia	[illegible]	Busra	7-4-19	R I M
14	Chakdina	[illegible]	Busra	7-4-14	M M & Co
15	Chusan	[illegible]	Busra	8-4-19	R I M
17	Jehangir	[illegible]	Busra	11-4-19	D R I M
B P Station	Aeneas	6390	London	7-4-19	D R I M
	[illegible] Ekma	235	Busra	7-4-19	M M & Co
	HUGHES DRY DOCK				
	Ellora	25[illegible]7	Busra	9-4-19	M M & Co
	Nagoya	4250	London	19-4-19	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL				
	Margaret Haney	1372	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co

EXPORTS.

April 7.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 231 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 49 bales wool, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 40 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 18¼ tons linseed cakes, Sanday and Co.; 220 cwts. cashew nuts, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S. S. Olympia for New York:—70 cwts. gum arabic, Esmail Nowrozi and Co.

S. S. Olympia for Italy via Suez:—2,946 cwts. sugar, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru No. 2 for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Gokuldas Dossa and Co.; 800 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Yubari Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kosoku Maru for Kobe:—150 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co..

S. S. Kifunezan Maru No. 2 for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Yubari Maru for Osaka:—250 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Yubari Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Hongkong:—225 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.

S. S. Orseolo for Calcutta:—100 bales cotton, Otamchand Hirji.

IMPORTS.

April 7.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru No. 2 from Colombo, Agents N. Y. Kaisha:—1,550 cases 425 bags tea, 5 cases cocoa powder, 15 cases blue, 60 cases table salt, 10 cases Quaker oats, 278 bags sapan wood, 1,103 bags arecanuts, 12 bags plumbago, 183 cases black tea, 13 bags seeds, 200 bundles galvanized sheets, 19 cases saffron, 100 cases 4 casks brandy, 249 cases rubber, 65 cases cognac and liquor, 6 cases paillow metal, 14 cases watches, 10 cases rasiro, 11 cases wine, 106 cases aniline dyes, 25 cases mineral water, 6 cases cigarettes paper.

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AT THE ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING **SALE**

Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 6,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

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No work.

Takes ordinary salt and ice. Saves its price in the cost of ice. One filling of ice freezes two fillings of cream. Freezes cream hard and smooth in 30 minutes and keeps hard for eight hours without refilling. Cold does not escape as with cheap Freezers. Price of Improved model 24-8

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BOMBAY No. .

MRS. NAIDU IN AHMEDABAD.

SATYAGRAHA---THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

THE VERDICT OF HAFIZ.

(From our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 5.

Eloquence, like many other powers of the human mind, lies often dormant and unsuspected, till it be elicited by circumstances. The quantity of *silent* eloquence awaiting deliverance in a nation, is only to be calculated by those who can compute the amount of undeveloped electricity in the earth or sky. Genius is *natus nand factus*; but eloquence is often *facta haud natu*, and the two speeches delivered on March 25, and March 26 by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in Ahmedabad have been an apt illustration of the truth embedded in the dictum. The speaker was made for the audience which she held spell-bound by a wonderful wealth of words that made a Mary weep and a Felix tremble. She said:

"I am ill and yet why am I standing before you? Why have our hearts been stirred to the inmost depths? Why don't we get refreshing sleep? It is because we are face to face with a hideous nightmare and the trouble is that unless it is laid at rest you and I are done for in perpetuity. (Cheers). What has become of the Congress-League Scheme? Where are the vaunted Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Proposals? They have receded into the background to make room for the Rowlatt Bills, better known as the Black Bills. (Cheers). We looked forward to receiving responsible positions at the conclusion of the war, now that besides giving unmistakeable proofs of Hindu-Moslem *entente* we proved our fitness for self-government by acquitting ourselves so worthily in the war. The visit of Mr. Montagu to India, his sentimental journey through the length and breadth of the land in company of Lord Chelmsford, and their expressions of sympathy bore no fruit, for in one hand they held the sword and a cup of poison in the other. (Cheers). They seemed to say. "Here is bread for you, but before you reach out for it you must drain this cup of poison to the dregs." (Shame.) Bear with me. As long as Indians have rectitude and strength in them, as long as they have any sense of self-respect, they will stoutly refuse to empty the cup of poison (cheers), saying "Take away that bread. It is repugnant to our mind in that it is mixed with poison." (Renewed cheers).

REMEDY FOR POISON.

"There is one remedy for poison or physical force, and it is known as Satyagraha. (Cheers). Some one told me "Why are you following Mahatma Gandhi in a nerveless campaign?" He forgot that people had lost faith in the efficacy of constitutional agitation. (Cheers.) If the Black Bill had any substratum of justice in them why did the non-official members vote against them? The only misfortune is that the hearts of officials do not beat true to the united voice of the people. (Shame). Now that the Rowlatt Bills are passed into law there are two ways of bringing about their abolition, ready at hand; rebellion or penance. It is not our nature to precipitate a struggle like the European war. We take our stand on righteousness that exalteth a nation. We do not believe that machine-guns will add a cubit to our greatness. We will not set fire to cornfields, magnificent bungalows or children. Let Europe hug these delusions. India will never swerve from the path of rectitude. (Renewed cheers). We must preceive truth and follow it as a religious duty. To speak truth is good but to live truth is better. Let truth guide us in all our doings—even in our dealings with our enemies. We have to make use of this weapon in our dealings with one who holds a sword in one hand and a cup of poison in the other. We have to hold fast to Dharma. The German missed the path of rectitude and cast internal law governing warfare to the winds—we know now, with what results. India took up arms against Germany to vindicate her loyalty to truth and to the British Raj, in the well-founded conviction that she would have her reward. We are sorely disappointed to find that instead of loyalty begetting loyalty the official classes have seen fit to mistrust our intentions. (Shame). Nevermind. We are not going to submit to the Black Bills which deprive us of everything we hold dear in life, sever the family-bond in twain, and dash all delight out of existence. We will never submit to what makes helots of us all. The Satyagrahi contingents will spring to Satyagraha battle in order to protect our prestige against gratuitous invasion. Now that the Black Bills have become the law of the land we never can tell when the sword will fall over our devoted heads. It is better to swell the ranks of Satyagrahis and to know no fear than meekly to submit to the Black Bills and to rush into danger. Mahatma Gandhi who slights the blandishments of wealth or honours, who is indifferent to the smiles of the Viceroy or to the fear of death is constrained to employ this weapon for these very reasons. Join those who dare. Those who cannot need not hide their diminished heads in shame, since their spontaneous sympathy with the movement will be no small satisfaction to us." (Cheers.)

HER EXPERIENCE IN ENGLAND AND ITS MORAL.

"When I was in England last the war was on and the English mothers were sending out their sons to battle-fields out of sheer love of their country. Even farmers who had never before wielded a sword responded to the call to arms. Once when a youth was lingering behind and was standing before his old mother in her cottage the valiant lady exclaimed 'why do you hide yourself when your friends and relations have all joined the colours?' Shrewdly suspecting that his love for her was at the back of his mind, the mother pretended to go out amarketing and addressed the following note to her home-sick boy: 'You ought to join battle for your country. You won't see me again in the flesh for I am swallowing poison. Quit yourself as man now that your love for me has ceased to hinder you from doing your foremost duty." Here you are, my beloved Aryan sister! Show the same strength of character to induce your husbands and sons to join the Satyagraha movement. Their strength will be as the strength of ten because their endeavours will have been blessed by you. The fast suggested by Mahatma Gandhi is twice blessed. It will enable you to realise the privations to which many men and beasts are at present condemned and will thus be an impetus to religious sentiment. It will likewise teach you self-denial born of voluntary penance. Opportunity for vindicating our national greatness by means of Satyagraha should not be missed."

THE VERDICT OF HAFIZ.

"Sings Hafiz in one of his inimitable poems: 'The sea is swayed by a terrific storm. Our barge is tossed to and fro by the swelling waves. But alas! What conception can they on the shore have of our agonies? True it is that the wearer only knows where the shoe pinches. Those of us who have been aroused from dogmatic slumber by unique love of truth will cheerfully undergo incarceration, if necessary, and will return thanks to the Lord even in a jail, praying to Him to awaken the somnolent masses to a realisation of truth. Nor is Satyagraha meant for the Hindus alone. Let me remind my Moslem brothers of the significant story of Imam Hussain, who was kept without water for three days for refusal to bow his head down. When estimable friends asked him to yield, Imam Hussain said: "I hold life cheap when truth is at stake. Never shall I submit to coercion." (Cheers.) From the depths of my soul I believe that the birth of the Messiah spoken of in the *Bhagwad Gita* is discernible in the stout heart of Mahatma Gandhi."

MRS. NAIDU'S SECOND LECTURE.

On March 26, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered her second lecture to further elucidate the ethics of Satyagraha, in the course of which she characterised the forthcoming procession of Satyagrahis on April 6 as a symbol of national humiliation when the united prayer from the far-flung provinces of India would go forth to the Almighty to deliver them from life-destroying Black Bills and from the danger to liberty they threatened. They erred who took Satyagraha to mean intimidation to the Government for intimidation and violence were foreign to the essential nature of Satyagraha, which aimed at the vindication of truth, for the protection of national honour. Satyagraha was as old as the Ramavtar. It was to keep the vow of truth that Rama went into exile for fourteen years. Kings had come and gone after Rama and their names were long consigned to the limbo of oblivion. Rama is still a house-hold word—a name to conjure with simply because his whole life was spent in the vindication of truth. Look at Sita, was she not prepared to be swallowed up in the bowels of the earth to prove her loyalty to Rama? The whole history of ancient India was replete with instances of the exaltation of Dharma at the cost of life and limb. India weeps bitter tears at the present time for her feet are *immanacled*, and her mouth is muzzled. No conqueror had till now ventured to pounce upon her prestige, her Dharma, her integrity and her patriotic zeal.

THE TASK BEFORE US.

Continuing, Mrs. Naidu said: "As children of the mother Ind our manifest duty is to practise penance to save her fair face from stain intended to be attached by the Black Bills. We will follow in the footprints of our Dharma-Raja. We will reproduce the iron will of Arjuna, but will never allow any one to blacken our name and fame. Why should we not denounce those who remain deaf to the call of truth as the offspring not of mighty Rishis but of servile humanity? I believe that we should faint not if a thousand persons are arrayed against us and should even lay down our lives for the sake of truth. The time was when the dead were raised from their graves by a breath. It is idle to allege that the race of Shri Krishna, Prophet Mahomed and Lord Buddha is exinct, or that opportunities are lacking to-day to re-enact those heroic feats. Far from it. Death comes but once to all. The bitterness of death does not exist for those who dedicate their lives to Honour and Truth. Will death fail to reach those who are inwardly convinced of the utility of Satyagraha to bring about the abrogation of the Black Bill but who have not the heart of grace openly to avow it? Shame on those who knowing the duty that lies nearest to them continue to sit on the fence! (Shame). One thing is clear for those who love truth, who love their country and who feel for the land of their birth. I put it to my sisters who give birth to heroes. "What is your duty? Here is Devi Kasturba who remained with her young daughters by the side of Mahatma Gandhi when he unfurled the banner of Satyagraha in South Africa. (Cheers.) We want daughters for the true service of the motherland. (Cheers). Let me assure the ladies the motherland that without their whole-hearted co-operation, Satyagrahis will fight with half their strength. With the unbending spirit of a Harischandra we require the moral support of a Taramati. The Government of India have their eyes shut. They cannot see our grief but they cannot be deaf to our cries."

"It is but natural that all of you cannot join the Satyagraha movement, but certainly you can give it your silent sympathy. In the halcyon days of the Rajput regime, the Rajput ladies flung themselves into fire to protect their hinour. Even so did the Moslem heroes rush to arms. I exhort you to take a vow to defend your offspring and your honour as worthily as possible.

CRY FOR MORE WATER.

IMPROVEMENT OF CUMBALLA HILL SUPPLY.

SALSETTE'S NEEDS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir residing, when the question of improving the ater supply of Cumballa Hill was discussed.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner bringing forward proposals for the improvement of the Cumballa Hill water supply, the work costing Rs. 34,464. The Hydraulic Engineer's note stated:

"The inconvenience of short supply on Cumballa Hill is due to two main causes. Firstly, the present pumps erected only five years ago have proved to be very much too small for the requirements of the locality even when working continuously 24 hours per day and consequently are incapable of maintaining the requisite pressure, and, secondly, the hours of the private consumers' greatest demand for water coincide with the hours in which road watering and gully flushing is required, and as the supplies for both these purposes are drawn in Pedder Road from a main only 4in. in diameter, the reduction in pressure due to road watering practically deprives all private consumers of water whilst this Municipal work is in progress. It is therefore proposed to instal a pumping plant of four times the present capacity and to transfer the road watering hydrants on to the 24in. main so as to leave the service main for domestic supplies only. With the maintenance of pressure by the proposed larger pumps, the supply to Altamount Road will be improved, a further improvement being made by laying an additional 5in. main to supply the lower portion of this road which under present conditions frequently takes all the water available, leaving none for the bungalows on the top of the hill. The estimate includes the cost of supplying and laying this main. Tenders have been invited for the supply of the pumps, which are expected to be installed next October."

DR. MASTER'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. D. B. Master said it was not fair to other parts of the city. They had already got a tower for raising the water pressure at Cumballa Hill and now the Commissioner had come again with fresh proposals for improving the water supply. It was not fair to the poor people in other parts of the city. At Bhandarwada people were crying for more water since the last many years, but the Corporation had not done much in the matter. The Corporation could have done that at an expense of only eight annas per head of population by supplying the necessary pumps. There was a great deal of differential treatment as regards water supply in the various wards. In the Fort Ward water was supplied during the whole 24 hours, and in the other wards only for a few hours. Was that reasonable and fair to the poor people? There was not even sufficient water during those few hours. That sort of thing had been going on for years together, and it was time for the Corporation to give their consideration to the question. He moved that the question be referred to the Water Committee, who would be able to come to a proper decision in the matter.

"NOT BOUND TO SUPPLY WATER TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER"!

Mr. H. P. Mody said the amendment was quite out of order, as the item had been already sanctioned by the Corporation. About the inadequacy of water supply to other parts of the town, he said, the Corporation was not bound to supply water to every householder, but they could only bring it within his reach. The poor tenants, were, however, absolutely at the mercy of their landlords. The only remedy for that state of things was to make it obligatory on the Municipality to see that every householder was supplied with sufficient water. But that was a wider question and had got nothing to do with the present proposition. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. R. D. Wadia said Dr. Master had not said that the water supply on Cumballa Hill was not defective, and he saw no reason for rejecting a proposal which had been carefully considered by the Standing Committee.

WANTED EXPLANATION FROM COMMISSIONER.

The Hon. Sir D. M. Petit said the pumps which were going to be replaced had been put up only five years ago. Who was responsible for that? Why was it not ascertained, when they were put up, whether they would be sufficient for the next few years to come? Surely the population of Cumballa Hill had not increased quite out of proportion during that short period! He asked for some explanation from the Municipal Commissioner on that point.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said he was one of the unfortunate residents on the Cumballa Hill. If the whole question of water supply to the city were brought forward by Dr. Master they would be pleased to consider it. The water supply on the Hill was simply terrible. Huge flats had been built lately, and owing to the want of pressure they did not get sufficient water. There were also the gardens which did not get a proper supply of water. He hoped the Corporation would not think that because some people were miserable the residents of the Hill should also not be happy.

OTHER WARDS ALSO WANT WATER.

Mr. J. B. Petit said side by side with that ward, there were other wards which wanted water and if Dr. Master had brought forward proposals for the improvement of the water supply, the speaker was perfectly certain, the Corporation would have sided with him. He himself would have been glad support such a proposal. Dr. Master ther supported the proposal nor rejected it and that was not the proper time for raising the whole question, which the mover of the amendment wanted to do.

Dr. Batliwalla, in replying, said if Dr. Master had not succeeded twice he could bring the proposition again before the Corporation a third time and he would succeed. Patience and perseverence always succeeded in the end.

COMMISSIONER BRINGING "COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSALS."

The Commissioner said he was going to bring forward comprehensive proposals for he improvement of the water supply of the whole city at the next meeting, costing a arge sum of money, and he hoped that ould be satisfactory.

The original proposition was then passed.

DEMAND OF MORE WATER BY SALSETTE.

The Corporation also considered a letter rom the Commissioner which stated:

"That a demand for more water has arisen in the area west of the railway line at Santa Cruz owing to the development of the area and the building work likely to be in progress next fair season. To meet this demand, the Salsette Development Officer has applied on behalf of the Notified Area Committee for a 4in connection from the Tulsi main where the pipe crosses the Military Road. The mount of water required is estimated by the Development Officer at 10,000 gallons per diem. As probably there will be no difficulty in making available this quantity of water after the next monsoon, I request the sanction of the Corporation under Section 288 of the Municipal Act to the supply being made at the same rate, viz. annas 8 per ,000 gallons, as has been sanctioned for the supply to local bodies in Salsette, subject to the water being available."

Mr. J. A. Wadia moved approving of the etter and sanctioning the proposal.

Sir D. M. Petit was against giving any ater to outsiders so long as they wanted it so urgently. He would strongly oppose any such proposal.

Mr. Dhondy was also opposed to the motion. He thought Mr. Wadia wanted to starve the city for the sake of others.

Mr. H. P. Mody was for giving water to Salsette as the water was to be made available only after the monsoon was over, and as that area was going to be developed.

Mr. N. M. Joshi thought it was in the interests of the city to develope Salsette area.

Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy said the water was supplied in the interests of the city.

Dr. A. Viegas supported and said they should encourage, as much as possible, the people to go out of the city and for that purpose they should make water available to them.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said it was not the first time that there was opposition. In the heat of their arguments people quite forgot the merits of the proposition.

MR. WADIA ON FULFILMENT OF PROMISE.

Mr. J. A. Wadia in replying said they ad already promised to give one million and half gallons of water to the Salsette Area, and every time such a proposition was brought forward it was objected to. He did not want the Corporation to do a new thing, but they had to supply the quantity promised.

The original motion was then passed, and the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

MAINPURI CONSPIRACY CASE

SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE'

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

In the Mainpuri Conspiracy Case proceeding before the District Magistrate, Mainpuri, Sub-Inspector Irtza Hussain deposed to having received from the house of the students of the Mission School, the accused in the case a store of pistols, two swords, a spear and some ammunition, also a bundle of leaflets, printed in Hindi which had printed at the bottom in English "All India Revolutionary Committee." These leaflets had each stamped on them the words "Kill the English and be free."

Rai Man Singh Bahadur, Superintendent of Police, Mainpuri, then deposed to the recovery from the box of one Ram Narayan, a student of the Agra Medical School, of what is alleged to be the form of oath written out and signed by members on their initiation. This document says the writer devotes his body, soul, and wealth to the service of the country. The sun may cease to give heat and the moon may cease to give his heat and moon her coolness, but he will not be deterred from his purpose.

Dalpat Singh described the commission of dacoities in Mainpuri and Etawah districts, in which about twenty-five took part. Witness said the object of the society was to loot people in order to collect arms to give alms to poor people, to cause rebellion and clear out the British from the country.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. YAKUB HASAN RESIGNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 5.

The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Madras Provincial Conference, Trichinopoly:—From a telegram in the papers I note that you have postponed the sessions of the Conference till after the ntroduction of the Reforms Bill in Parliament I shall be absent from India at the time as I am shortly proceeding to England with the All-India Muslim League deputation. I therefore beg to resign the presidentship of the Conference to which the Reception Committee was good enough to elect me unanimously.

Mr. Yakub Hasan has also resigned the office of Vice-Presidentship of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee for the same reason.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 5th.

Futures at New York	May	26.25
" "	Oct.	22.01

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 7.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 476 for Fully Good Broach April-May, declined to Rs. 473, advanced to Rs. 479, and declined to Rs. 475. After remaining at about Rs. 475/76 for some time, the price improved to Rs. 482 on the New York close of Saturday coming 55 to 71 points higher, and after touching Rs. 478½ the rate advanced to Rs. 485. The bazaar closed at Rs. 484. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 484 and after fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	483
Fully Good M G. Broach	July-Aug.	489
Fully Good M.G Bengal	May	[illegible]
Fine M.G. Oomras		445
Good M.G. Southerns	May-June	479

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 7TH APRIL 1919.

		Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	48
Fully Good M G Bengal	May	390
Fine M. G. Oomras	May	46
Good M. G. Southerns	May-June	48
" " "	July-Aug.	48

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	412	404	392	377	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	405	399	387	372	"
M.G. Oomras No. 1	473	464	448	..	"
M.G. Oomras No. 2	..	437	417	397	"
M.G. Broach	506	501	496	486	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th April 1919.

Cotton	7,904	bales.
Wheat	[illegible],651	Cwts.
Linseed	1,795	"
Rape, etc.	1,360	"
Gingellyseed	1,418	"
Poppyseed	39	"
Groundnuts	325	"
Castorseed	59	"
Rice	86,795	"
Myrabollams	1,331	"
Cottonseed	6,049	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	7,334	"
Jewar	2,895	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	1,895	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 7th—5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms Rs	a.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	70	0	0	8	12	9
" " Cawnpore 70-30	70	0	0	8	12	9
" Karachi Bangla	70	0	0	8	12	9
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	8	0	13	0	0
" " Cawnpore	12	8	0	13	0	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0	13	6	0
Linseed Brown Bold	13	15	0	14	7	0
" Thin	13	12	0	14	4	0
Teelseed White 85-15	110	0	0	12	0	0
" Gajar 75-25	105	0	0	21	0	0
" Black	100	0	0	20	0	0
" Gajar 50-50	90	0	0	18	4	0
Popyseed, White	16	8	0	17	0	0
Groundnut	95	0	0	10	0	0
Barley	7	0	0	7	8	0
Mowraseed	43	0	0	6	12	0
Castorseed	76	0	0	15	8	0
Forward	Rs.	as.	p.			
Wheat April-May	9	2	9			
Linseed May	14	11	6			

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 7th

	Rate per lb Rs.	as.	p
Davids No. 10	0	15	4
Shapurji No. 10	0	15	12
Simplex No 10	0	14	9
Currimbhai No. 12½	0	17	2
Light Houses No. 6½	0	12	8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 7th

	Market Rates		
Bank Telegraphic	1	5	15½
Bank Demand	1	6	0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1	6	5
Fcs Demand			198½
American Dollars			280½
Hongkong			217
Shanghai			317
Japan			146
Singapore			156½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-7-6.

EXCHANGE.

T.T on London, 1/5 31/32.
D.D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 msd/a, 1/6 11/32 to 5/16.
D.D. on France, Fr. 202½.
Credit 3 msd/a, Fr. 215.
T.T. on Japan Rs. 146-8.
60 D/s Japan, Rs. 142-4.
D.D. on Hongkong, Rs. 217.
D.D. on Shanghai, Rs. 317-8.
D.D. on Singapore, Rs. 156-4.
D.D. on New York, Rs. 296-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947, 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long ated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Indusrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague
USE
Batliwalla's Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Rs. 1-2

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.
Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets. Grs. I and II each, in Bottle of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc., price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by
Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co., Limited.
Worli Laboratory, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:
"BATLIWALLA WORLI, BOMBAY"

MARK WELL

that opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents.

"E" and "A"

the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.

NATURAL CURES.

Both dispense with medicines, druggings, cuttings and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 15 only is a sure cure for functional weakness, exhaustion and loss of Manhood, while the "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to RAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA, (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and for nothing the necessary relative

FREE BOOKLET.

PLEASE READ THIS!

A boon to mofussil!
FOR ONE MONTH MORE!

If you really want the best Watches at the cheapest rates, then don't lose this opportunity. Book your order to-day, and you will get it at your home without any trouble. They are brand new and satisfaction guaranteed. Nickel Silver Watch, price Rs. 9-14-0 now sold for Rs. 4-15-0. Superior Maharani Watch, price Rs. 17, now sold for Rs. 8-8. Best Wrist Watch, with leather strap price Rs. 14, now sold for Rs. 7. Lady's size Silver Watch, price Rs. 18, now offered for Rs. 9. Fancy Gold Gilt Open Face Watch price Rs. 20, now sold for Rs. 10. Gold Gilt Hunting Watch, price Rs. 24, now sold for Rs. 12. Strong & reliable Eight-day Pocket Watch, price Rs. 26, now sold for Rs. 13. Eight-day Wrist Watch, with leather strap, price Rs. 40 now offered for Rs. 20.

SPECIAL OFFER—Purchaser of every Watch (except Wrist Watch) will get one fancy chain, purchaser of six at a time will get one free.

CENTURY WATCH AGENCY,
25, Madan Mitra Lane (B), CALCUTTA

5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with moderate business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,175; Swan 605; Simplex 680; Shahpurji 122-8; Pearls 562½; Madhowji 2,170; Luxmi Cotton 1,770; Kohinoor 1,345; Currimbhoy 362½; Kastoorchand 1,040; Finlay 475; Fazulbhoy 757½; David 580; Crescent 231½; Colaba 1,560; Century 470; By. Cotton 590; By. Dyeing 1,505; Bundi 36½; Tata New Defd. 440 p; Tata Old Defd. 412½; Tata Ord. 100 p; Katni 0.270; Katni Defd. 1,410; Shivrajpur 36½; By. Burma 960; Alcocks 895; By. Tramway 595; By. Steam 842½; Tata Hydro. 1,265; Bt. Burma Petro 14½; Tata Bank 12-8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,175; Swan 600; Simplex 670; Shahpurji 122½; Pearls 567½; Madhowji 2,170; Luxmi Cotton 1,900; Kohinoor 1,350; Currimbhoy 367½; Kastoorchand 1,040; Finlay 475; Fazulbhoy 762½; David 592½; Crescent 232½; Colaba 1,565; Century 470; By. Cotton 590; By. Dyeing 1,505; Bundi 37; Katni 0.267½; Katni Defd. 1,400; Tata New Defd. 440; Tata Old Defd. 1,135; Tata Ord. 237½; Shivrajpur 36½; Alcocks 900; By. Burma 960; By Tramway 595; Bt. Burma Petro: 14-10; By. Steam 345; Tata Hydro: 1,275.

FIRST THANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

THANA, April 7.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Conference it was decided to hold the Sessions, on 19th and 20th instant, and Mr. Gangadhar Rao Dashpande was formally elected President. It was announced that upto now 147 gentlemen have become members of the Reception Committee including Prof. P. K. Telang, Mr. S. D. Navalkar and Mr Rajaram Tukaram of Bandra. About 120 gentlemen have informed that they would attend the meeting as delegates. The work of the Conference is going on well and it is expected that many agriculturists will attend.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupees One per Line per insertion.

TO-DAY.

Band at R. B. Yocht Club at 6-15 p..
Mails for Singapore, China and Japan will be closed at 1 p.m.
Annual stock-taking Sale at Bombay, Jewellery Mart, 367, Hornby Road, Fort.

THURSDAY, April 10.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13.

Homeward English Hails will be closed at 4 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 p.m. only.
Empire Theatre. Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Presious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The temings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Northern Express	12	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21 9
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

MAILS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Superscribed mails for Singapore China, and Japan per s.s. Burma Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day.

MOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the quarter ending 31st March 1919, 2,000 patients attended the Dispensary in all of whom 626 were males, 1016 females and 358 were children.

DHARMA RAKSHANA SABHA.

The next anniversary of the U. P. Dharma Rakshana Sabha, will be celebrated on Sunday the 20th April at 5 p.m., in Victoria Park, Chowk, Lucknow. Shri Mahant Ram Manoher Prasad of Bara Sthan Ajudhia, will preside.

ALL-INDIA KANYA KUBJ CONFERENCE.

Raja Saheb Pandit Krishna Duttji Dube (Jaunpore) will preside at the 16th All-India Kanya Kubj Conference to be held on the 19th, 20th and 21st April, 1919 at Shahjahanpur.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

The adjourned gathering of the College will be held in Jehangir Baug opposite Veterinary Hospital, Parel, to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.) After the reading of the report Sir Narayan Chandravarkar, [illegible], will address the students at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HOMEWARD EMGLISH MAIL.

As the sailing of the Homeward English Mail steamer Norman has been postponed till noon on Sunday the 13th instant the latest hour of posting unregistered correspondence at the General Post Office will be at 4 a.m and with late fee up to 10 a.m. on that day instead of on Saturday the 12th instant. Registered correspondence will be received up to 7 p.m. and parcels up to 6 p.m. the previous day. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

THEFT ON S. S. LINGAH.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Doran charged one Rama Jiva, a Serang and one Nathu Jairam, a khalasi on board the s. s. Lingah, with theft of some cotton cloth and cotton twist, as servants valued at Rs. 92, being a part of the cargo on the said ship.

It appeared from evidence that the first had engaged a prow to take his bedding to his native place. When the prow passed outside the Princess Docks, the Police patrol boat detained and searched it on suspicion when the articles were found concealed in the beddings of both the accused.

Both the accused pleaded guilty and they were convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED TO RECEIVE STRIPES.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Davison charged one Bhagwandas Bhagat Krishnaji, having seven previous convictions, of cheating with swindling.

It appeared that on the 5th instant the accused came to the shop of one Keshav Amrit at Cheera Bazar and falsely represented to him that a Saheb in the War Hospital at Marin Lines wanted some potatoes and onions costing about Re. 1-8-0. He asked Keshav to give Rs. 8-8 as change, as the Saheb had a note for Rs. 10. Keshav accordingly gave the potatoes and onions and also Rs. 8-8-0 and told one Saknaram Narayen to go with the accused to the War Hospital. He did so but the accused on arriving at Marine Lines gave him the slip.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to receive twenty stripes in jail.

EMPIRE.

Crowds are gathering to see Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" at the Empire Theatre nightly. Sir Jhonston is reputed to have received the sum of $50,000 for his work before the camera, and made a special trip from England to America for the purpose. The Stranger is his own favourite role, and he entered into his contract to reproduce it on the screen with real enthusiasm, declaring at the time that he would rather have his production of the "Passing of the Third Floor Back" given the permanency of celluloid than any play in his entire repertoire. In putting on this interesting study of human frailty redeemed by love and understanding, there has been no effort to sacrifice any characterization, no matter how humble, in order to build up a dominating part for the star. The result is an evenly balanced ensemble that brings out every phase of the play's lessons with remarkable power and realism.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

CUSTOMS (3) BEAT Y. M. C. A. (PROCTER BRANCH) (1).

The replay of this drawn game in the priliminary round of the tournament came off on the Gymkhana ground on Monday, when before a large crowd of spectators, the "Young Men" from Byculla had to admit defeat to the Preventive Service team by three goals to one. The game was fairly fast and interesting one, a hot pace being kept throughout.

Taken over both periods the balance of exchanges was slightly in favour of the Customs team, but the Y. M. C. A. boys put up a plucky fight and gave anxious moments to the opposing defence at times. But for their weakness in front of goal and want of lasting power, they as a team were in no way inferior to the winning team. In fact, their forward work was more clean and showed greater combination than the play of the Customs' forward, who, however, showed any amount of dash in them.

The opening operations saw the Y. M. C. A. hard pressed for full 15 minutes when O'Neill warded off a few shots. After being subjected to this insistent pressure for quite half of the first period, relief was brought by a "free" against one of the Customs' back. The Y. M. C. A. getting an opening their forwards indulged in a fine passing bout which saw B. Davis squeezing between the two backs with beautiful dodges and scoring their only point. This considerably heartened the Y. M. C. A. team and they kept up the pressure for the following five minutes. The Customs retaliated soon after and attacked the Y. M. C. A. citadel vigorously for the following ten minutes during which O'Neill again saved a ripping shot in fine style and soon after half-time was called, the team changing sides with the Y. M. C. A. leading by a goal.

After change of ends, the Customs began the offensive in a determined style, but O'Neill again came to the rescue and it looked as though the Customs were destined not to score. Eventually Berke from the right wing passed on to Cooke who scored the first goal for the Customs, thus equalising. Soon after the same player again scored off a pass from Berke. The Y. M. C. A., boys now returned to attack and kept the ball in the Customs' twenty-five for full ten minutes straining every nerve to get on equal terms, but fortune favoured them not. Just before the call of time Clarke scored the third goal for the Customs, who thus won as stated.

The teams were:—

Y. M. C. A. (Procter Branch)—O'Neill; Harrison and Wilshaw; Hankins, Burried and H. Davis; Philbert, Cummings, Gilder, B. Davis and Parkhill.

Customs A. C.—Moore; Dudby and Potts; Boult, Godfrey and Abraham; Berke, Cooke, Knox, Clark and Hierlehy.

Referees:—Major Brough and Mr. Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

(1) Lusitanians A. v. Islam Gymkhana. 4-30 p.m.
(2) Lusitanians v. S. and T. Corps. 1-40 p.m.

DAMAGE TO CROPS DUE TO PAUCITY OF BRIDGES.

INTERESTING CASE BEFORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF OUDH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

A case of some importance has come up for arbitration before Mr. Stuart, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, assisted by Mr. Darley, P. W. D. Complaint has been made regarding the paucity of bridges and the consequent damage to crops in the Kher district, where the Dudwa branch of the Rohilkhand-Kuman Railway crosses the valley of the Sarda river.

Railway administrations, Revenue officers of Government, and agricultural communities are all greatly interested in this case as the decision will go to show to what extent a railway can be held responsible for the damage arising from the construction of high embankment over the flood-swept tract, where sufficient waterway has not been provided for the passage of floods. In the present instance the complainants have obtained the advice of Mr. R. Egerton Purves, to put forward the hydraulic conditions of the question which govern such cases.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India Limited, writes to us:—

"I beg to inform you that I have received a telegram from my Head Office informing me that the Board of Directors have recommended a Final Dividend of 8 per cent. on both "A" and "B" Shares of the Bank for the half-year ending 31st December, 1918, making 14 per cent. for the year less Income Tax that £50,000 to be placed to the Reserve Fund, making it £700,000, and that £85,700 be carried forward."

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

The following matches were played at the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday:—

C. E. Rech and F. A. Borrisow, beat R. D. England and V. Fox. 6—4. 6—3.

Goldney and Captain Tofte beat L. J. Baines and H. C. Queen, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

The following matches will be played today:—

SINGLES.

Wids, v. Robinson.
C. E. Gueyllice, v. Baines

MR. MACFARLANE'S PAMPHLET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With further reference to the pamphlet called "Results of working the Government Tannery at Dharavi, Bombay" by Mr. J. W. Macfarlane, Deputy Controller of hides, we read in it the following:—"The Dharavi Tannery is almost exclusively employed in tanning fresh slaughter-house hides received from the Bandra Slaughter House". I shall on future occasion relate the sad and melancholy tale of the control of these fresh Slaughter House hides, but to-day I shall touch upon certain figures about the result of selections of these hides after they have been tanned in this tannery and certain items of accounts in connection of the same and set forth in the above pamphlet.

During the period of one year under review, we find that "55,779 hides were put into lime of which 7,253 were in the course of tannage on the 31st March 1918. The annalysis of the tanned hides actually produced up to the 31st March 1918 is as follows:—

Total number of army selection hides 43,871 equal 90.4 per cent. of the total.
Total number of lights and calf 3,322 equal 6.9 per cent. of the total.
Total number of 1st rejections 1,055 equal 2.2 per cent. of the total.
Total number of 2nd rejections 195 equal 0.4 per cent. of the total.
Total number of double rejections 83 equal 0.1 per cent. of the total.

48,526 equal 100 total.

Of the above, army selection, lights and calf secure the highest price paid by the War Office; particular attention is invited to the high percentage of army selection hides. This satisfactory result is due to the methods employed in the Tannery, and to close supervision throughout the whole process of tanning". So writes the author of the above pamphlet in a tone of self-glorification. But to those who are conversant with hides business and tanning industry, this result does not strike as marvellous or wonderful. It is but natural that fresh slaughter house hides be the best class of among all the rawhides, and the result of tanning the same, must be the best. Moreover, as regards cuts in the hides, the Deputy Cantroller made use of his powers to the fullest extent (in a manner which will be related hereinafter) to prevent the occurence of these cuts in the hides. This also helped him considerably to give the above results. Well, there is something more also. These hides were tanned in the Government Tannery, afterwards selected by the Deputy Controller or his subordinates. It is like one trying his own case, in which himself being the judge and himself, the jury. The result would be anything but bad. No mother would call her own child ugly! Given the same conditions and circumstances, any tanner would have brought the same results or even better. What he has done cannot be called a miracle in any event.

However, here is something more. In the balance sheet, Mr. Macfarlane shows item No. 9 on the credit side thus:—

9 sale proceeds of defective hides and other miscellaneous receipts Rs. 13,121-2-9.

As shown above in the annalysis, the defective hides are only 83 as double rejections which he would have sold locally, while the first and second rejections must also have been shipped to London. This latter view is confirmed by the item No. 11 on the credit side which says "value of 5,27,731 lbs. tanned leather produced during the period ending 31st March, 1918: Rs. 6,40,465-15-0" which works cut at about Rs. 1/3/5 per lb. If it had worked out at Rs. 1/4/0 per lb. then we would have concluded that only the army selection hides and calf lights might have been shipped to London while the 1st and 2nd rejections might have been sold here. But such is not the case which we infer from the above item No. 11. Now, then, the question arises of what miscellaneous sum or amounts, this large sum of Rs. 13,121-2-9 comprises of? The defective hides namely 83 double rejections should not have fetched him more than Rs. 600 (six hundred) at the most; because these defective hides must have been sold below the rate of annas twelve (12 as.) which is the price of 2nd rejections. So, have we to infer that other miscellaneous receipts made up this large amount? And what those should be? These must be from bark-dust, hides fleshings trimings, and spent or waste lime. But these are such trifling items that they would not make up, such a big amount of Rs. 13,121-2-9 even during the course of 12 months, which I can dare say from my experience as a tanner. One naturally is at a loss to understand the said item No. 9. There is to my mind only one solution, namely, that the number of defective hides must be much larger than shown, because we cannot take the account especially on the receipt side to be incorrect. Therefore the analysis may be inaccurate. However, this is only a conjecture. But at any rate as he was published the book with an account, the explanation is due to the public about this item No. 9. It would have been much better and wiser if he had given this item in detail. But will he do so, how?—Yours, etc.

A. A. PEERBHOY.

Bombay, April 7.

THE CITY'S MORTALITY.

11 ATTACKS AND 5 DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX.

Cholera registered 4 attacks and 2 deaths, small-pox 11 attacks and 5 deaths, and plague 8 attacks and 9 deaths on Sunday in Bombay. The total number of deaths from all causes on Sunday was 214 as against 151 in the corresponding day of last year.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Nankin with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo passed Suez at 10 a.m. on Sunday, the 6th instant.

BAKR-ID RIOTS.

EVIDENCE OF HOSPITAL SURGEONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, April 4.

After a five day's adjournment the special Tribunal reassembled to-day.

Major Hogan formerly Jail Superintendent here was the first witness called.

Examined by Mr. Wallach, witness admitted having examined accused Rampuri at the Hardwar Hospital on the 22nd September. Rampuri made a statement to him of having been injured at Katarpur on the 18th by some Mohamedans while rescuing a cow. There was a large number of wounds on Rampuri, including injury, which in witness's opinion might have been caused by the point of a knife. Witness also examined accused Hiralal and embodied the result of his examination in a report to Mr. Goad.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spiers witness said he remembered allowing one Haji Mohamed Hamid to interview accused Murli in jail, Witness met Hamid at the jail gate. Hamid brought a note from Mr. Goad. Hamid interviewed Murli in the jail, Murli's cell was changed subsequently, not particularly after the interview. Witness remembered accused Debichand. As far as he could remember Debichand requested to see Mr. Goad and Mr. Goad remained inside the jail talking to accused. After that accused was shut up in lunatic cell under Mr. Goad's orders. When witness discovered this on the following morning he had accused removed immediately to the hospital as under the Jail rules, he could not be confined in a separate cell without special sanction from the Magistrate. Witness kept no entry regarding it. On the Goad's complaint, witness had the Hindu jailer transferred. Witness remembered about Gulabdir's shaving incident. When Gulabgir came to jail he had very little hair on his face. Mr. Goad wrote to witness. Gulabgir had no bread when arrested. Thereupon witness ordered as far as practicable accused should be kept in the same condition as they were received in Jail

Reexamined by Mr. Wallach witness admitted this was not according to Jail Rules Witness voluntarily ordered it.

ASSISTANT SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Mahabirsingh, Assistant Surgeon formerly, at Hardwar admitted having examined accused Dalli on the 22nd September. He made a report. He remembered about Rampuri and his being examined by Major Hogan on the 22nd September. Witness saw Rampuri at 7 p.m. on the 6th. His friends brought him to find out Rampuri's mental condition. Witness asked him some questions, when he learnt Rampuri was injured while rescuing a cow from the Mahomedans at Katarpur. As he was suffering from pain witness didn't disturb him.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Harimohan Roy, witness said he remembered having noticed a very large number of wounds on Rampuri. He was not then in condition to make a full statement. Witness was present when Mr. Hogan examined him. Witness didn't observe Rampuri making a statement to Mr. Hogan in his presence. Witness examined Dalli on the 22nd September. His injuries were fresh and looked like 48 hours old. Witness said in his opinion they couldn't have been inflicted on the 18th.

Justice Tudball asked Witness if he could swear positively that was so. Justice Tudball added there were others beside medical men who had a knowledge on the subject

Justice Tudball repeated with emphasis his question to witness: "Can you swear positively"?

Witness said he could not swear. He could only say approximately. Mr. Harimohan asked witness if the data before him were such as he could base that opinion.

Justice Tudball: "That's not my point. I say he can't say positively.

Mr. Hari Mohan: "Witness nowhere says so positively."

To Mr. Alston, witness said if anybody told him Dalli's injuries were received on the 18th, he would think such person was mistaken.

Justice Tudball remarked: "Medical men never agreed in their conclusions"

Mr. Aston pointed out Dalli's injuries consisted only of abrasions and some cuts.

Mr. Harimohan agreed and said Dalli's case was:- he went to Katarpur on the 20th to purchase grain and he was beaten then by the Mahomedans The prosecution didn't make out Dalli was beaten on the 18th.

Mr. Wallach said the police were there and Dalli could not have been beaten.

Mr. Alston thereupon remarked he must be a bold man to enter the lion's den like that.

After this some village witnesses were called, who deposed to seeing crowds marching to Katarpur. One witness Shera cross-examined by Mr. Chatterjee admitted Id prayers were held at Dhanpura and none from that village went to another village for saying prayers.

RELIEF OF GARRISON IN INDIA

TO COMMENCE AT CONCLUSION OF HOT WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

April 6.

Information has been received from the War Office to the following effect:—

The despatch of regular units required for the relief of the present garrison of India will commence at the conclusion of this hot weather. In effecting those reliefs, the system of despatch home by complete units will be adopted, provided that it will not involve undue delay in the demobilisation of individuals and thus be detrimental to the interests of the men concerned. It may be reasonably assumed that it will be possible to relieve in this manner the majority of the Territorial units by the end of the year.

RENEWED DEMONSTRATIONS IN AMRITSAR.

DEMAND FOR RESCINDING DEFENCE ACT ORDERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, April 7.

All shops were closed here entirely throughout the whole day. Crowds were seen walking with bare heads in thousands in all the principal streets of the city, shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai." A cricket match was in progress in the Aitchison Park between the Hindu Sport Club, Amritsar and Mamdote Club, Lahore, but about ten o'clock a large number of spectators had gathered in the grounds, including Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs and all unanimously requested the players to stop the match. Both the parties agreed to do so readily, although some officials tried to intervene for continuing the match, but it was a hopeless task and even the authorities had to respect the feelings of the public. After the closing of the match, the people formed into a procession, which grew in strength and numbers as it passed the bazaars and the enthusiasm of the people rose to a high pitch when the procession reached the city police station and after stopping there a few minutes, raising national shouts, it moved on quietly.

Later on, after going round the city, the procession proceeded to Bagh Jalianwala, where people had assembled in large numbers already and formed themselves into the largest meeting ever held here. Persistent demand was made by the whole audience to the leaders for lectures to be delivered, which was responded to Lala Naraindas Khanna proposed the election of Mr. Badrul Islamkhan as chairman. Stirring speeches suitable to the occasion were made by Messrs Mohd Bashir, Gurdialsing, Salriya, Krishendial Vaid, Banwari Lal, Hansraj and Ramchand. Great enthusiasm prevailed, the audience consisting of over sixty thousand. Even villagers from neighbouring places joining and pilgrims to the city participating. Hindus freely served the Mahomedans with water. The most orthodox Hindus even did not hesitate from this service.

This meeting is the biggest held in Amritsar and the following resolutions were passed with acclamation:—

That a cable be sent to Secretary of State and Prime Minister praying his Majesty to withhold assent to the Rowlatt Acts.

That the local Goverament be requested to reconsider and rescind the orders under Defence of India Act passed against Dr Sattyapal and Kitchlew, Pandits Kotumal and Dina Nath and Swami Aubhwanand.

That this public meeting wholeheartedly approves and supports Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha movement.

The Sewa Samiti served the public ungrudging. Pandit Jaggannath and Lala [illegible] and others made necessary arrangement for feeding travellers from outside. Before the close of the meeting the formation of the Satyagraha Sabha was announced openly. Merchants, lawyers, bankers, rich and poor members of classes and creeds enthusiastically, willingly and voluntarily joined in observing the national protest against the humiliating Acts.

The chairman has sent the following message to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and Lord Satyendra Sinha, London:—"The citizens of Amritsar assembled in mass meeting on 6th April numbering over sixty thousand, pray His Majesty to withhold assent to Rowlatt Acts. As a protest the whole city closed. Most observed a fast. Feeling against the Act increasing daily."

The same telegram is sent to Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy. Another telegram as under has been sent to Lt-Governor, Punjab, Lahore by the chairman:—"Citizens, Amritsar, assembled in mass meeting on 6th April, over sixty thousand, strongly and emphatically protest against the orders passed under the Defence of India Act on Drs. Satyapal, Kitchlew and Pandits Dina Nath and Kotumal and Swami Anbhawanand and request your Honour to reconsider and rescind the same to alloy public feelings.

AT DAKOR.

Dakor observed the day of humiliation and prayer. Bazaars were closed. A meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. J. R. Patel, which was attended by about 2,000 men. The day passed quietly.

AT MADRAS.

A MONSTER MEETING HELD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 6.

The Satyagraha day was observed here to-day. All bazaars and shops including restaurants and meat stalls were closed from the early morning. Satyagraha processions with Bhajana parties carrying flags and reciting verses were seen to pass through important streets. By noon these processions terminated. In important temples in the different parts of the city, prayers were offered and addresses delivered on the significance of Satyagraha.

In the evening, at the Triplicane Beach, a monster meeting was held at which messages from Mr. Gandhi and Dr. Subramania Iyer were read.

The following resolution was passed: That this public meeting of the citizens of Madras, held to-day, which has been observed as a day of fast, humiliation and prayer for passing of the Rowlatt Act expresses once again its profound conviction that the said Act is destructive of the fundamental rights of citizenship and subversive of the principles of justice and liberty in the country and prays for immediate repeal of the Act.

Among those that took part in the proceedings were Mr. Kasthuriranga Iyengar, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer and Mr. A Rangaswami Iyengar. Mr. Kasthuriranga Iyengar was presented with poornakumbham.

The number present at the meeting was about one lakh. The attendance was unprecedently large. A good number of ladies also were present. The huge crowd was very orderly and the police arrangements left nothing to be desired. There was no disturbance of any kind and everything passed off very smoothly.

EGYPTIAN OUTBREAK.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

OPERATIONS AGAINST BEDOUINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 7.

CAIRO, March 24.—Communiqués state that the rail-lines between Cairo and Alexandria and the canal towns are all clear. A minor outbreak at Port Said on March 21st was suppressed by the troops.

The Bedouins between Alexandria and Sollum are loyally assisting the authorities and have resisted the overtures of the Bedouins of western Behera. The latter are being dealt with by means of bombs and light car patrols. The main lines of communication are now strongly held. Two columns have begun operations. Others are under marching orders.

The remotest parts of the country will be visited and offenders arrested. Certain areas continue to be in a disaffected condition, but in other areas the villagers are protecting the rail-line. The main line trains are running regularly. A large number of ringleaders of the rioters have been captured.

Many local notables are striving to calm the people. Branch railways in outlying districts are greatly damaged and it will take a long time to restore them.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 12-35 a.m., April 8.

The Clan Liner Clan Macbeolan collided with the British steamer Silsden off South Foreland. Both were seriously damaged. The Clan Macbeolan proceeded to London.

MADRAS LIBERAL LEAGUE.

SEND-OFF TO MR. SASTRI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 7.

At a meeting of the Madras Liberal League, held on Saturday at Mr. G. A. Natesan's office, it was announced that the following had joined the League:—Mr. Subba Rao, Dewan Bahadur Kesav Pillai, the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan, Mr. Hormusji Naoroji, the Hon. Venkatapathi Raju. Rao Bahadur Sundara Sastri, Rao Bahadur S. N. Narasimha Rao, Mr. K. R. Guruswamy Iyer, late member of the Madras Legislative Council.

A resolution was passed reposing full confidence in the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who is proceeding to England as a member of the Moderate Deputation and electing him as its spokesman and delegate.

DAWN OF NATIONAL REGENERATION.

MR. KASTURI IYENGAR ON SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 7.

Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor, "Hindu", addressing last evening's public meeting, said that the fact that such very large numbers of their fellow-countrymen had assembled at the request of a few individuals in this city gave him great cause for hope in their national destiny. He considered it as the dawn of national regeneration. From what he was able to see in the United Kingdom he could say that the heart of the great nation was quite sound in relation to Indian affairs. Therefore, whatever the local agents of His Majesty's Government might do in this country, he thought there was great cause for hope that their interests would be best promoted by appealing to His Majesty's Government in Great Britain. When requests go from gatherings of the nature they had seen that day they would not go in vain. It was a great pleasure to him to find that all people who had so kindly responded to their call had given no cause whatever for uneasiness to the public.

The speaker concluded by expressing their indebtedness to the Commissioner of Police and his assistants for the consideration which they had shown in consulting them about the proceedings of the evening.

DEMONSTRATION AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 7.

A mass meeting of about thirty thousand was held yesterday evening at the Rifah-i-am under the chairmanship of Nawab Zulqadar Jung Bahadur to protest against the Rowlatt Act. Resolutions condemning the Rowlatt Act, to send a wire to the Secretary of State to that effect and expressing sympathy with those fallen in the Delhi tragedy, were unanimously passed.

All shops throughout the city were closed and all business was suspended from early morning. A number of men went to the Goomti, where "Havan" ceremonies were performed. Satyagraha Day passed off in Lucknow peacefully. The police arrangements were good. A number of police in plain clothes were present at the meeting.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 8th April, 1919.

BRUTAL FRANKNESS.

"Is it possible for any Government with a scrap of respect of honest dealings between man and man to embark upon a policy of deliberately squeezing out the Native of India from a region in which he has established himself under every security of good faith? Most of all we ask is such a policy possible to the Government which bears sway over three hundred millions of our Indian Empire?"
—Mr. Churchill, regarding British Indians in East Africa.

We make no apology for drawing the attention of the public and the Government of India once more to the position of the Indian settlers in East Africa. His Excellency the Viceroy has taken up the memorial presented to him for "sympathetic consideration," but the white settlers in the Protectorate have not allowed the grass to grow under their feet. The latest mail from East Africa contains serious news. The new Governor of East Africa, Major-General Sir Edward Northey, has ranged himself on the side of the white settlers, a fact which has come as a shattering blow to the hopes of Indians. The arrival of Sir Edward Northey was looked forward to by the persecuted community as possibly marking a transition in the policy of Government, but it is apparently the signal of their doom. His Excellency has, in his first speech in the Legislative Council, endorsed all the arrogant demands urged by white settlers in respect of the policy of excluding Indians from the colony and oppressing those already there. The tactics of the Government of South Africa are being rapidly assimilated in the administration of East Africa. Immediately on the arrival of Sir Edward and Lady Northey from Durban, they were entertained at a dinner given by the white settlers of the colony. Major Grogan, the great antagonist of Indians, delivered a most insulting and truculent speech concerning the rights of Indians in East Africa. The speech, according to the "East African Standard," was followed with wrapt attention by everyone present and it was frequently interrupted by storms of approval. Major Grogan seems to have roundly abused previous Governors and overawed the new Governor into a reply of assent, which was greeted in turn. Major Grogan declared the Indian question as most urgent and opened that it was forced upon the Europeans by the Indians themselves. With tremendous zeal, he proclaimed that "it was not likely that the British people would submit to the rule of an inferior people." The Governor sat there as a partisan among partisans without a word of protest or courtly caution touching this virulent display of racial bitterness. "The Union of South Africa," said the gallant Major, "has definitely closed the front door to Indians; we are the guardians of the back door." But we know too well that after the slamming of the door, there is the process of strangulation awaiting the isolated victim.

The colonist is not ashamed of proclaiming his vendetta against Indians, knowing as he does the impotence to which they are reduced in the Empire. Now, Indian colonisation in East Africa began long before the British colonisation of the territory, and Indians have made the greatest contribution in the building of modern East Africa. As Sir John Kirk observes: "But for these Indian colonists, we (the British) colonists should not be there now." The policy now practised by the Government of East Africa and correctly expounded by Major Grogan for the edification of the soldier-Governor, is that of deliberately despoiling the Indian for the benefit of the White Man. It is pillage, naked and unashamed, as there is not any polite clap-trap about the advantages of such oppression for the Indians themselves. In a striking peroration, Major Grogan said:—

> We here, under the mellow influence of the Stanley Hotel wine, can discuss big questions seriously; I speak with no unkind note but we have admittedly taken advantage of this occasion to tabulate our general outlook. There are many other issues; those raised are not our eccentricities, but normal established procedure of the new world. If you are not in accordance with these essentials, sir, we shall fight you—though fairly and squarely—but if you are in accord with us, I can assure you of this, that you will find amongst those truculent settlers just as loyal and unswering soul as the soldiers with whom you achieved so much in the field.

There is, however, no danger of any fight, as Sir Edward Northey voluntarily delivered himself into the hands of Major Grogan and embraced "the normal established procedure of the world." The speech acknowledging the toast was one of general agreement with Major Grogan's post-prandial harangue, but it is probably fairer to examine the Governor's first official utterance than to fasten upon a speech delivered "under the mellow influence of the Stanley Hotel wine." Sir Edward Northey delivered his first speech in the Legislative Council of East Africa on 24th February. In discussing the position of Asiatics, his Excellency observed:—

> "Next I come to the Asiatic question, largely brought to a head by unpleasantly heated arguments. I believe that in this Protectorate, placed in our charge by His Majesty the King, British European preponderance in the Government is essential. The contention put forward by prominent Indians that they should be given equal representation in the Government or Municipal Councils is untenable."

It is firstly not a question of heated arguments, but of plain justice. In the second place, the theory of "our charge" is absolutely untenable, since the suppression of communities, on whose exertions the prosperity of the colony is based, is a doctrine whose enormity is obvious. His Excellency has categorically dismissed the contention for equal treatment as untenable, and if the declaration is going to prevail, it will mean the gradual annihilation of the Asiatic settlers of the colony. And there is no doubt that such is the object of the white settlers of East Africa. Legislation in the past was directed against the security and prosperity of Indians, and the new phase of racial rancour and commercial cupidity will spell the ruin of the Indian community—if His Majesty's Government does not intervene immediately. The Governor seems to have submitted proposals for "improving" the government of the country. He announced in the Council that he had received a cable from the Secretary of State for the Colonies "to the effect that approval is given to my proposals." In a word, new legislation is going shortly to be effected in violation of the principle of equal treatment. We presume that not only is there going to be no abatement of past oppression, but there is to be addition in the burden of unfair treatment in future. "No English Cabinet," according to Major Grogan, "has the right to settle the problem (the Asiatic problem), because if you once establish a precedent, there will be no possible line of demarcation." Is His Majesty's Government prepared to accept this astounding dictum of independence in a colony which is not self-governing? We want to know if the rights of security of life and property are going to be abrogated in the case of Indians and if the protection of British citidenship is a colossal sham. Lord Milner, who is Secretary of State for the Colonies, is a pronounced anti-Asiatic and it may be that he will refuse to interfere in the interests of Indians; but are our rights so precarious as to be violated at the pleasure of any Cabinet Minister? A strong hand is needed to check the collusive sympathy of the Colonial Office in this policy of extermination pursued by the East African Government. To disinherit the Indian from the possession of his belonging and utterly to pauperise him into serfdom, is the object of the white settlers, who are not disguising their purpose. How long are Indians to be left to suffer and meditate on these wrongs? We know of a man who sincerely holds that the position of Indians under oppression has turned him into an atheist. The iniquity of it is gross in East Africa where the new policy is being adopted with a deliberation and forethought which are truly appalling. It is the duty of the Government of India uncompromisingly to urge the British Government to desist from countenancing it. We hope Lord Chelmsford will realise the gravity of the issue.

A GREAT CHARITY.

Final orders were passed yesterday by the High Court approving the scheme prepared by the trustees under the will of the late Gordhandas Sunderdas. The result of this is that a magnificent sum of nearly thirty lakhs of rupees is now set free to be spent on education and medical relief. The history of this great benefaction affords an instructive commentary on the dilatory procedure of law and its votaries. The late Mr. Gordhandas died in 1902, bequeathing the princely sum of rupees thirty lakhs in public charity. After his death there was some litigation regarding his will, which lasted till the year 1910, when the trust in favour of the public was declared valid. That, however, did not end the matter. For, many more years had to elapse for the formulation and acceptance of the scheme whereby the trust fund was to be utilised in consonance with the desire of the testator. It would be futile to assign any single cause for this delay but it may be mentioned that apart from the usual red-tapism of the offices of the Attorney and of the Advocate-General, certain small and technical objections were raised by the latter to the scheme prepared by the trustees under the will. The orders of the High Court passed yesterday have now finally put an end to the law's delay.

Unfortunate as such delay always is, it was especially so in the present instance as will appear from the details of the scheme prepared by the trustees. The most important portion of the scheme is the proposal for the establishment of a medical college. The trustees offered rupees twelve lakhs for this purpose on the condition that the college should be named after the testator, that it should be established in connection with and be attached to the King Edward Memorial Hospital, that it should be affiliated to the Bombay University and proper provision should be made therein for giving instruction upto the highest medical degree of the University and that the Corporation should provide the necessary building, and equip and maintain the college. A noteworthy condition of the proposal is that the professors and teachers to be employed at the college should all be properly qualified independent Indian gentlemen not in Government service. The offer has already been accepted by the Corporation. Apart from this handsome contribution for medical relief, the trustees have set apart, among other benefactions, a sum of rupees one lakh each for encouraging Sanskrit literature, for famine relief, and for relief and help of the deaf, dumb and blind. In consonance with the desire of the testator, several lakhs of rupees are to be utilised for the especial benefit of the Bhatia community. Altogether the trust constitutes the largest Hindu charity of recent times and the disposition of the funds decided on by the trustees is fully in accord with modern notions of philanthropy.

Notes of the Day.

The Beginning of the Struggle.

The Satyagraha Sabha has announced that, for the time being, laws regarding prohibited literature and registration of newspapers may be civilly disobeyed. Those who realise the purpose of the movement, will easily see that the first acts of disobedience relate to laws and orders which have been regarded as unjust and discreditable by the entire community. The four pamphlets selected happen to be under official interdict, but those who know the works will have no doubt as to their moral value and their title to free dissemination. The breach of orders touching them is deliberately to be executed by Satyagrahis who believe the orders to be, in the words of Mr. Gandhi, in violation of the national conscience. The books deserve to be in free circulation, and therefore the prohibition is wrong and has no business to exist. The statement issued by the Sabha contains the most lucid instructions for individual conduct and they are in absolute adherence to the vow on which it is based.

Education for the People.

Regarding the second series of disobedience, they relate to the Press Act which is admittedly a dangerous engine of oppression in the public life of this country. The country has been absolutely unanimous in the condemnation of the Act and its pernicious influence, and there has been strong and legitimate resentment against the authority of the Executive to strangle publications at pleasure. Now it is going to be challenged. Satyagrahis who court the penalties of the laws welcome them and are prepared to endure them without private grievance. Apart from the main object of removing tyrannous laws, the breach of laws by the Satyagrahis is so directed as to constitute an education for the people, "showing them a clear way out of the difficulties that lie in the path of honest men desiring to do public work."

Indians in South Africa.

A motion has been adopted in the South African Union House of Assembly appointing a Select Committee to enquire into the grievances of British Indians in Transvaal. The mover of the resolution asserted that the Transvaal municipalities discriminated against Indians in the issue of licenses. One municipality, he added, recently ordered an Indian to close up his shop under the Gold Law. His fear that similar action will be adopted towards Indians within proclaimed areas is not without justification. For, as a cable from the Chairman of the Transvaal British Indian Association to the Editor of this paper published the other day stated, a cruel and reactionary policy had been initiated with the object of harassing the Indian community. Legal proceedings under the Precious Base Metals Act of 1898 resulted against Indian merchants of long standing at Krugerdorps area. The effect of this judgment, it was stated, spelt virtual ruin of the mercantile community throughout Witwatersrand. But this was not all. Other laws affecting the Indian community, were, it was added, being rigorously enforced with the deliberate object, it was alleged, of eliminating Indian trade in order to benefit European competitors.

A Welcome Step.

It is gratifying to learn that the grievances of Indians in South Africa, which seem endless, have evoked sympathy from the Union House of Assembly and it may be hoped that the labour of the Select Committee will fructify in the removal of all these grievances, including the unjust law of 1885, prohibiting Asiatics from holding property, the alleged evasion of which is also to be enquired into. In view of past experience of South African statesmanship, this may perhaps seem too extravagant a hope. But is it too much to expect that the lessons of the war have not been forgotten? Meanwhile, the Government of India should see that no efforts are spared to help the due representation of the Indian view before the Select Committee and the Imperial Government

Prodigious Progress!

In reply to a question put by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in the last session of the Council, the Home Member stated that the Indian Medical Service was regarded as a continuation of the Bengal Medical Service which was constituted in 1764. The Service has, however, practically remained the private property of Europeans, and the inconsequential scale in which Indian admissions have been allowed under the present system of competition, shows that all talk about larger admissions will be futile without a change in favour of Indian candidates. In 1890, 6.7 per cent. of the cadre was Indian; in 1900, 5.8 per cent; in 1910, 5.20 per cent; in 1914, 7.6 per cent, and in 1918, 9.8 per cent. So that after some fluctuations of progress, the proportion of Indians has in 28 years crawled by nearly 3 per cent! These figures show that in spite all the vaunted claim about the open door to the Service, it still remains to all intents and purposes, the preserve of Europeans!

Official and Personal.

Captain R. G. S. Kale, arrived at Government House on Sunday.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received a visit from H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar on Monday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was the guest of Sir Lawless Hepper, the President of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club at dinner at the Club on Monday.

TWO MORE WOUNDED SUCCUMB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 7.

Two more wounded persons have died and their funerals were accompanied by large processions to-day.

INDIANS IN TRANSVAAL.

ENQUIRY INTO GRIEVANCES.

MUNICIPAL DISCRIMINTATION AGAINST INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 7.

CAPETOWN.—The Union Houses of Assembly adopted a motion appointing a Select Committee to enquire into the grievances of British Indians in the Transvaal with an amendment by the Minister Sir Thomas Watt including an enquiry into the alleged evasion of the 1885 law, which prohibited Asiatics holding property through Indians becoming property owners by forming themselves into limited liability concerns.

The mover of the resolution asserted that the Transvaal municipalities discriminated against Indians in the issue of licenses. One municipality recently ordered an Indian to close up his shop under the Gold Law and it is feared that similar action will be adopted towards Indians within proclaimed areas.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN PUNJAB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 7.

In the House of Commons Brigadier Croft affirmed that promotion for executive engineers in the Punjab, Irrigation Branch, was such that there appeared to be no prospects of their attaining administrative rank, although fully qualified.

Mr. Fisher replied that Mr. Montagu was not aware of this, but that he would lodge enquiries with the Government of India.

I. C S. SELECTION BOARD.

NOT YET CONSTITUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Fisher, stated that the Selection Board had not yet been constituted which would deal with British candidates for the Indian Civil Service who had served in his Majesty's forces during the war.

PRESS ACT AND MISSIONARY NEWSPAPERS.

Sir J. D. Rees:—Has the Governor-General no power to restrain newspapers conducted by Christian Missionaries from publishing matter offending Mahomedans?

Mr. Fisher, replying, pointed out that under the Indian Press Act Local Government had the same powers over the whole press. The Local Government must decide whether the power should be exercised in any particular case. He was sure the House would agree that newspaper articles tending to offend racial or religious susceptibilities could not too highly be deprecated.

SIBERIAN OPERATIONS.

AMERICAN TROOPS' REFUSAL TO CO-OPERATE WITH JAPANESE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Churchill confirmed that American troops had refused to cooperate with the Japanese in the fighting near Blagovestchensk. The reason given by the American Commander was that the force which attacked the Japanese might prove to be insurrectionary Russian peasants mistaken for Bolshevists. British troops had not been called on to quell the disturbances, but would cooperate with the Allies, including Americans, in maintaining order in the areas where they were temporarily stationed.

Mr. Churchill added that undoubtedly the attackers in the case were a powerful and wellarmed band of [illegible]

RUSSIAN AGITATORS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HOW THEY GOT THEIR PASSPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 12-35 a.m., April 8.

CAPETOWN.—In the House of Assembly Sir Thomas Smartt asked how the Russians Papitsky and Sosnovick, who were at present lecturing in South Africa, obtained their passports when many South Africans found extreme difficulty in returning to the Union. Sir Thomas Watt Minister of the Interior, replied that the Russians, one of whom was an ex-member of the Kerensky Government, the other a journalist, were obliged to leave Russia via Ukraine, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, where they obtained British military passports.

Mr. Fichardt, Nationalist, asked why the military could give passports in defiance of South Africa's Immigration Laws.

Sir T. Watt replied that South Africa could prohibit the landing of any person who was regarded as undesirable.

ALL-INDIA DEMONSTRATIONS.

UNITED PRAYER TO HIS MAJESTY TO DISALLOW BLACK ACT AND BILL.

HUMILIATION DAY AT LAHORE.

AN UNPRECEDENTED DEMONSTRATION.

MEETING AT BRADLAUGH HALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 6.

After the crowd proceeding towards the Mall was dispersed in the morning, a very large number of people who were all observing a fast, went to the Bradlaubh Hall and began to occupy seats from 2 p.m. The protest meeting which was to take place at 5 p.m., began earlier, as by 4 o'clock the Bradlaugh Hall was packed to its uttermost capacity, every inch of available space being occupied by a vast mass of humanity. So full was the Bradlaugh Hall that three different overflow meetings took place in the adjoining grounds outside the hall. The crowd outside was as large as the crowd inside the hall. One could see nothing but a mass of humanity on all sides. There were present educated, uneducated, old and young Hindus, Musalmans, Christians, Parsis, villagers, tongawalas, coolies, chaukidars and all classes of people. It was an unprecedented and unusual sight. According to a popular estimate the gathering inside and outside the hall was between sixty to seventy thousands. Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury, Pleader, High Court, presided inside the hall and outside three gatherings were addressed by different batches of speakers.

Pandit Rambhuj Dutt, in opening the meeting, made a long speech in Hindi explaining to the people the real meaning of Passive Resistance and asking them to be prepared to bear all sorts of sufferings and troubles which passive resisters would have to face in the struggle. He repeatedly reminded them never to use physical force or resist any provocation actively or resort to violence, but to develop their spiritual and soul force in order to face all sorts of struggles.

He then moved the following resolution: "That this mass meeting of the citizens of Lahore assembled after observing the day of fasting and prayer and universal stoppage of all kinds of business solemnly declares that the Rowlatt Bill which was passed into law at the last sessions of the Indian Legislative Council in the teeth of solid non-official opposition, both in the Council and outside it, violates the elementary constitutional rights of the people by substituting the executive for the judiciary and is subversive of the fundamental principles of liberty and justice and the right of every person accused of an offence to have a fair and impartial trial in an open court of law and that the citizens of Lahore therefore most humbly entreat his Majesty the King-Emperor to disallow the measure, as it constitutes an unmerited insult to millions of his Majesty's law-abiding and loyal subjects in India.

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSIVE ORDERS.

The resolution was passed with acclamation, the vast crowd raising their hands signifying consent. Three more resolutions (1) viewing with alarm and disapproval the repressive orders of the local Government against Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Bar.-at-Law, Dr. Satyapal, Pandit Kotu Mal, Swami Ambhavanand and Pandit Dinanath, Editor of "Waqat" newspaper of Amritsar and considering that these orders were unjust and injurious to the interests of peace, order and good Government of the province; (2) viewing with strong disapproval the act of the authorities at Delhi in firing upon innocent persons without any justification and expressing deep sympathy with the family of the deceased on their sad bereavement and also with the unfortunately wounded in the affray; and (3) requesting the president of the meeting to forward a copy of the resolutions passed by it, to the Secretary of State for India, Lord Sinha, the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab, were passed.

After the meeting was over, the vast crowd again formed a procession and marched towards the city with cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" and beating their breasts with mourning cries of "hai hai."

The crowd made a round throughout the city beating their breasts continually for three or four hours, bewailing with cries of "hai hai" and making speeches at intervals condemning the Rowlatt Act.

MASS MEETING AT RAWALPINDI.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAWALPINDI, April 7.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Rawalpindi was held. Ten thousand people were present. Resolutions condemning the Rowlatt Act were passed. It was resolved unanimously that the Secretary of State be requested to recommend to His Majesty to withhold assent to the Act. Mahatma Gandhi's message was read. In unique response, on Sunday all shops without any exception were closed, and all work was stopped. Complete mourning was observed. Hindus and Mahomedans, men women and children fasted. It was an unprecedented sight. Absolute order was preserved.

AHMEDABAD'S PROTEST.

THREE OVERFLOW MEETINGS.

OVER 50000 JOIN PROCESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

In keeping with the Satyagraha Day, with the exception of a few shops at Three Gates and elsewhere, all shops, bazaars and hotels were closed at Ahmedabad to-day. Almost all mills were closed by their owners and one or two which opened could not work in the absence of the labourers. Hardly any gharry or hackney carriage plied for hire. Hindus and Mahomedans joined hands in observing the Black Day. Thousands of men and women were seen from early morning going to the river for a bath. According to the programme, thousands of persons gathered together and started on a procession at 3 p.m., from the Sakar bazar to the evening meeting place on the river bank. On a moderate estimate more than 50,000 took part in the procession.

At the meeting time the crowd grew more immense and three overflowing mass meetings were held. Amongst the speakers were Messrs. J. V. Desai, Vallabhai J. Patel, Mr. Chimanlal Chinaiwalla and others. Mr. Gandhi's stirring message was read to the audience and resolutions were passed congratulating Swami Sharadanandji and the people of Delhi on the calm courage shown by them in the recent Delhi episodes and expressing sympathy with the families of the innocent killed and wounded. The meeting by another resolution requested the Secretary of State to advise His Majesty the King-Emperor to veto the Rowlatt Act and H. E. the Viceroy to withdraw the Rowlatt Bill.

The day was throughout observed with becoming quiet and solemnity. Several thousands of men and women observed the fast. A separate ladies' mass meeting was held under the presidentship of Mrs. Sharada Mehta, when Mr. Gandhi's message was read and resolutions similar to those at the men's meeting were passed.

SALE OF PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

BEGUN BY AHMEDABAD SATYAGRAHIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, April 7.

Drs. Balawantrai Kanuga, and Chandulal Desai, and Messrs. Vallavbhai Patel, Imam Sahib Bavapir, Manilal Kothari and Indulal Yajnik started the Satyagraha movement this afternoon by selling copies of Mr. Gandhi's "Hind Swarajya" proscribed by Government The movement following, as it did, yesterday's universal strike and demonstration, excited keen sympathy, which was indicated by the extraordinarily rapid sale of the books.

NADIAD'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

NADIAD, April 7.

This day was celebrated by all people of Nadiad There was absolute strike throughout the town, even hotels and slaughter houses being closed. Fast was observed by the people who bare-headed went to the tanks and bathed, and then went to their holy places to pray. At two o'clock a big procession of more than ten thousand people bare-headed and with black flags and mottos went rond the whole town.

At 4 p.m., a meeting of about 15,000 men was held where the message of Mahatma Gandhi was read and resolutions were passed congratulating the Delhi Satyagrahis on their self-restraint and condoling with the families of those that have been killed there and requesting the King-Emperor to veto the Rowlatt Act and the Viceroy to withdraw the other Bill.

SATYAGRAHA DEMONSTRATION IN CALCUTTA.

TWO UNTOWARD INCIDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Two untoward incidents are reported to have occurred in Calcutta yesterday evening during the Satyagraha demonstration. It is said that while about four hundred demonstrators were returning from the meeting in front of the Bristol Hotel some water had been thrown at them from the hotel balcony.

Another account says that a small flower tub accidentally fell and that immediately the mob rushed towards the hotel, threw stones, smashed big arc lamp underneath the balcony and some window panes. The police arrived in large numbers and the crowd disappeared.

Later in the evening at Colootola the mob rescued two Ooriya accused from the custody of a head constable and a constable. The policemen resisted, whereupon they were severely assaulted by the crowd and were removed to the Medical College Hospital.

SATYAGRAHA STRUGGLE COMMENCES.

LAWS FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

The following statement has been issued by the Satyagraha Sabha.

The Committee contemplated by the Satyagraha Pledge has advised that for the time being laws regarding prohibited literature and registration of newspapers may be civilly disobeyed.

With reference to prohibited literature, the Committee has selected the following prohibited works for dissemination:

"HIND SWARAJYA" by M. K. Gandhi.

"SARVODAYA" or UNIVERSAL DAWN, by M. K. Gandhi (being a paraphrase of "Unto This Last.")

"THE STORY OF A SATYAGRAHI," by M. K. Gandhi (being a paraphrase of the 'Defence and Death of Socrates' by Plato).

"THE LIFE AND ADDRESS OF MUSTAFA KAMIL PASHA." (Printed at the International Printing Press).

In making this selection, the Committee has been guided by the following considerations:—

(1) To cause as little disturbance as possible [illegible] the gov[illegible] and the governed;

(2) Until Satyagrahis have become seasoned, disciplined and capable of handling delicately organised movements, to select such laws only as can be disobeyed individually;

(3) To select, as a first step, laws that have evoked popular disapproval and that from the Satyagraha standpoint, are the most open to attack;

(4) To select laws whose civil breach would constitute an education for the people, showing them a clear way out of the difficulties that lie in the path of honest men desiring to do public work;

(5) Regarding prohibited literature, to select such books and pamphlets as are not inconsistent with Satyagraha, and which are therefore, of a clean type and which do not, either directly or indirectly, approve of or encourage violence.

HOW TO COMMIT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Satyagrahis should receive copies of prohibited literature for distribution. A limited number of copies can be had from the Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha. Satyagrahis should, so far as possible, write their names and addresses as sellers, so that they may be traced easily when wanted by Government for prosecution. Naturally there can be no question of secret sale of this literature. At the same time there should be no forwardness, either, in distributing it.

It is open to Satyagrahis to form small groups of men and women to whom they may read this class of literature. The object in selected prohibited literature is not merely to commit a civil breach of the law regarding it, but it is also to supply people with clean literature of a high moral value. It is expected that the Government will confiscate such literature. Satyagraha is and has to be as independent of finance as possible. When, therefore, copies are confiscated, Satyagrahis are required to make copies of prohibited literature themselves or by securing the assistance of willing friends and to make use of it until it is confiscated by giving readings to the people from it. It is stated that such readings would amount to dissemination of prohibited literature. When whole copies are exhausted by dissemination or confiscation Satyagrahis may continue civil disobedience by writing out and distributing extracts from accessible books.

Regarding civil breach of the law governing the publication of newspapers, the idea is to publish in every Satyagraha centre a written newspaper without registering it. It need not occupy more than one side of half a foolscap. When such a newspaper is edited, it will be found how difficult it is to fill up half a sheet. It is a well-known fact that a vast majority of newspapers contain much padding. Further, it cannot be denied that newspaper articles written under the terror of the very strict newspaper law have a double meaning. A Satyagrahi for whom punishments provided by law have lost all terror, can give only in an unregistered newspaper his thoughts and opinions unhampered by any other consideration than that of his own conscience. His newspaper, therefore, if otherwise well edited, can become a most powerful vehicle for transmitting pure ideas in a concise manner, and there need be no fear of inability to circulate a hand-written newspaper; for it will be the duty of those who may receive the first copies to recoppy till at last the process of multiplication is made to cover, if necessary, the whole of the masses of India. And it must not be forgotten that we have in India the tradition of imparting instruction by oral teaching.

M. K. GANDHI

President, Satyagraha Sabha.

D. D. SATHYE

UMAR SOBANI

SHANKARLAL GHELABHAI

Secretaries.

BLACK SUNDAY IN KARACHI.

POLICE CLIMB DOWN.

RELEASE OF PROCESSIONISTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 7.

Karachi observed the national humiliation day in a most solemn manner. The procession in the morning was the most successful one ever noticed. More than twenty thousand people took part in it. All the shops in the city and camp were closed. Not a single hackney carriage was available. All the stall holders in Empress and Boulton markets struck work. It was a hard job for *Gora Sahebs* to obtain mutton and fish. In the afternoon prayers were offered in Hindu temples when amongst the Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis joined.

A notable incident occured at about 5 p.m. and had it not been for good sense prevailing upon the officials a serious disturbance would have been caused. An altercation took place between the people and the police near Napier Road. When more than twenty-five thousand people had assembled the police arrested two men. People demanded their release. Higher authorities were summoned and immediately the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police arrived and ordered the release of arrested men after which people began dispersing peacefully. No armed police were noticed in the procession and the meeting ended peacefully. The mass meeting in the evening presided by the Hon. Mr. Hurchandrai Vishindas was attended by more than twenty-five thousand people. Many had to go away for want of accommodation. A resolution appealing to the Secretary of State to withhold his assent to the Act was passed unanimously.

A SOLEMN CELEBRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 7.

The Satyagraha Day was observed in a most solemn manner at Karachi. All business centres and shops in the City and Camp remained closed and the day was dedicated to prayer and fasting. The Satyagraha procession in the morning was a historic one, the people numbering about 20 000. A public meeting of 30,000 was held in the evening and it protested against the Rowlatt Act and passed a resolution appealing to the Secretary of State to withhold his assent. The city throughout the day presented the appearance of being in mourning. Great enthusiasm prevailed, specially amongst the masses. The procession was a very peaceful one.

AT LARKHANA.

(From a Correspondent.)

LARKHANA, April 7

Lakhana observed Sunday as a humiliation and prayer day. All business was suspended and all shops, except licensed liquor shops, and a few others, were closed the whole day and night. Thousands of men, women, even little boys, observed the fast A procession started from the "Gazette" office at 3 p. m., 4,000 people accompanying a carriage containing Mahatma Gandhi's photo, literally filled with flowers. Men and women offered flowers and rosewater while the procession passed their houses.

Messrs. Lalchand Thanwardas, Virusing Balchand, Abdul Majid, Duwarkadas Shersing and Tahilram addressed a public meeting held under the Home Rule League auspices. Mr. Holaram presided. The following resolutions were passed:—

That the citizens of Larkhana, after suspending all business, observing fasting and prayer the whole day, assembled in a public meeting, request the Secretary of State for India to withhold his assent to the Indian Revolutionary Crimes Act, which in their opinion violates all fundamental principles of justice and Liberty, and is destructive of elementary rights of individuals.

Citizens of Larkana assembled in public meeting in the interest of continued confidence, and trust in British rule in India, request the Viceroy to appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the causes of recent Delhi occurrence resulting in the loss of so many lives.

AT MIRPURKHAS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MIRPURKHAS, April 7.

Mirpurkhas, a small place of five thousand population in Sind, celebrated the national humiliation day most enthusiastically. All the shops were closed. In the morning prayers were offered and lectures delivered on Bhagwatgita by Dr. Choithram and Swami Krishnanand, Hindus, Mahomedans and the so-called depressed classes joined the procession with Mahatma Gandhi's photo profusely garlanded in a decorated carriage, the Satyagrahis bare-headed and barefooted going in front with flags. In the evening a meeting was held and resolutions were passed, (1) praying his Majesty to withhold his assent to the Black Act, (2) congratulating Swami Shraddhanand and the Delhi citizens, and (3) sympathising with the relations of the martyrs and requesting the Viceroy to hold a public enquiry.

THE DELHI TRAGEDY.

MISLEADING ACCOUNT OF ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DYING DECLARATION OF ANOTHER MARTYR.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 7.

The Associated Press Account of Colonel Beadon's conference is misleading and incomplete. The most important speech was omitted. Hafiz Abdul Aziz, pleader and Municipal Commissioner, made a plain and effective speech. He did not mince matters and frankly told Colonel Beadon that among the invited title-holders and Municipal Commissioners, there was none who could be called a leader of the public, or had any influence with the people. Those who could control the situation were outside the Town Hall.

Colonel Beadon is said to have surprisingly remarked, "Are you or Satyagrahees the leaders of the public?"

One of the wounded died this morning of a bullet wound after making, it is said, a dying declaration that he lay in the police lines hospital for twenty-four hours before the bullet was extracted.

A meeting of the citizens held this evening at Dr. Ansari's for the Delhi martyrs' memorial was attended by extraordinarily large numbers. The town resumed business this morning, but is still picketed.

DELHI TRAGEDY.

RELIEF AND MEMORIAL FUND.

A fund to give relief to the dependents of the dead and to raise a memorial has been started in Delhi and it is hoped that the Indian public will contribute their mite and send it to Mr. K. Desai, Provisional Hony. Treasurer, Subjimundi, Delhi. A representative committee will decide as to how the fund should be utilized. The final accounts will be published.

HARTAL AT MUTTAA.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, April 7.

The day of humiliation and prayer as enjoined by Mahatma Gandhi was observed at Muttra on the 6th. Not a single shop in the whole city, including the Sadar Bazar, was open. Business of every description was voluntarily suspended. Even labourers, masons, barbers and dhobis, refused to work as usual. Some over-zealous officials reinforced by title-hunters tried to work upon the fears of the district magistrate, and income-tax officers. The city kotwal with his subordinates went the length of threatening people and the matter had to be wired to his Honour and his Excellency. The morning of the 6th shattered fond hopes of the mischief-mongers and a long, silent and solemn procession, thousand strong, barefooted, and bare-headed, was the people's reply to the above officials and straying Indians. The municipal octroi barrier collected nothing during the day. The oldest inhabitant can't recall to memory such a complete "hartal".

Long before the hour appointed for holding the meeting in the evening the huge crowd streamed into the "Purani Kotwal" and the big compound was picked to its utmost capacity. People were seen perched on roofs, terraces and cornices. It was a mass meeting not less than fifteen thousand, representing all classes of people and all shades of opinion, presided over by Mr. S. C. Dass, vakil. It began with prayers by the Hindu Pandits and a Moulvi. The Rowlatt Act was fully explained to the audience. Stirring speeches were made in support of the two resolutions, one emphatically to protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act and to request Secretary of State to take steps to abrogate the Act; the other to condemn the action of the Delhi authorities on the 30th. March and to express sympathy with the Delhi sufferers.

One police officer innocent of shorthand, was seen industrious by taking notes.

The city presented a most impressive spectacle. Ladies also passed a similar resolution. Information has been received that the day was observed also at Brindaban, Mahabun and Sadabad.

MASS MEETING IN ALLAHABAD.

PT. MALAVYA'S EXHORTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

Satyagraha Day passed off quietly in Allahabad. At a mass meeting last evening Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered an impressive address to an audience numbering several thousands and said that by remaining true to their pledge, they could force Government to act in accordance with the will of the people and exhorted them to remain firm in their determination and to perpetuate the Hindu-Moslem unity created at Delhi.

Resolutions were passed requesting the Secretary of State to veto the mea[illegible] and calling upon the Government of [illegible] to appoint a commission to enquire [illegible] the Delhi affair and to punish th[illegible] responsible for it,

(Continued, see [illegible]ge 8.)

ASSOCIATED PRESS AND DELHI TRAGEDY

ALLEGATION OF DICTATION DENIED.

MR. K. C. ROY EXPLAINS.

Mr. K. C. Roy of the Associated Press writes to us:—

I have seen Mr. Desai's telegram to a number of newspapers relating to certain Associated Press telegrams regarding the Delhi riots. Somehow or other some misstatements have crept into it. The riot took place on Sunday and the first message was sent out from Delhi on Monday morning. The telephone line was busily engaged the whole day with Government business and there was no chance for the Associated Press office at Simla to communicate with any of their representatives at Delhi till after two. Thus it will be noticed there could be and there was none of any dictation or instruction from Simla. Speaking for myself and other responsible officials of the Associated Press our efforts have ever been to place before the public the different versions of public events and there shall be no departure from this wholesome principle. As regards local correspondents at Delhi they were allowed full liberty of action as they were men on the spot and were in a best position to judge the trend of events. Whether anyone of them relied on the version of the local Anglo-Indian paper is entirely a matter for the correspondent.

Mr. Gandhi, in his latest speech in Bombay, made special reference to two versions of the regrettable affray at Delhi, namely, the Government of India's version and the Swami Shraddhanandji's version. And I am happy to say that both these were circulated by the Associated Press. The only instruction I have ever given was an injunction on our correspondent to see the Swamiji and obtain his version. I am glad this was done, though by an error of judgment some papers seem to have been omitted from the list of addresses. I saw Mr. Desai at the Railway station to say good-bye to me and discussed the situation with him. I know him too well as a fellow-worker in Congress and other matters to think he would misrepresent our attitude. But in Delhi everything seems to be in a state of confusion and Mr. Desai must have misapprehended certain statements which have been placed before him.

BLACK SUNDAY AT YOUNG PARSI CRICKET CLUB.

The Young Parsi Cricket Club was closed on Sunday and the following notice was put up on the Club's Notice Board as a protest against the Black Bills:—

"India condemns the Black Bills and expects every patriot to do his duty. Was the Indian public being led into a fool's paradise? Is this India's reward for what all she has done to bring the war to a successful end? In the footsteps of such patriots as Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, we shall stand for the ideals of truth, justice and liberty for, we should be false to our dear Motherland if we do not fight for these on her behalf. May the Almighty help us."

AT GHATKOPER.

Ghatkopar honoured the Satyagrah movement by stopping all its business and social activities without any organized effort on Sunday the 6th instant. All grain-shops, hotels, and vegetable shops were closed. The municipal meeting fixed for the day at 8-30 a.m. was also postponed. The Shravikashala was also closed. Barbers refused to work. About a dozen building works including the work of *Police Lines which are being erected against the unanimous protest of the people of Ghatkoper, were closed*, as the labourers declined to work, showing their patriotism towards the vow of Satyagrah of Mahatma Gandhi. Many persons observed the 24 hours' fast, joined Bombay people in the Chowpatty sea-face and protest meeting and thereafter took part in the procession and also attended the protest meeting at Bombay.

Everywhere in whole of the Ghatkoper there was deep mourning prevailing amongst all residents without distinction of cast and creed as a protest against the Rowlatt Acts and as showing their entire sympathy with the Satyagrah movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

AT AKOLA.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, April 7.

An open-air Satyagraha mass meeting was held in Nanabhai Ichharam's compound. Maulavi Mahamad Usaf presided. All classes, especially, the merchant class, eagarly attended. Mahatma Gandhi's and Lokomanya Tilak's photos were garlanded. Mr. Wamanrao Joshi of Amraoti explained the Satyagraha doctrine clearly and exhorted the public to stick to the Satyagraha movement as no other force could surpass the spiritual force. Bazars were closed and the day was observed as a humiliation day. [illegible] observed the fast.

AT FARRUKHBAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

FARRUKHBAD, April 7.

Hindus and Musalmans again observed Black Sunday. Complete cessation of work prevailed. A meeting of over ten thousand adopted resolutions expressing resentment at the action of the Delhi Authorities, praising the Satyagrahis praying his Excellency to appoint mixed commission of officials and non-officials for open enquiry to bring the offenders to justice. The Hindu-Muslim unity was sealed. Maulana Gulammustafa presided.

BOMBAY'S MEMORABLE DEMONSTRATION.

In the above illustration Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas is seen reading Mahatma Gandhi's address to the tens of thousands gathered on the Chowpatty Sands on the morning of Black Sunday.

ALIGARH'S PROTEST.

RESENTMENT AT DELHI AUTHORITIES' ACTION

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, April7.

The Satyagrah Sunday was observed here. Unprecedented enthusiasm prevailed. There was a general suspension of business, all shops being closed. Thousands of Hindus and Musalmans, males and females, fasted. The procession was peaceful though enthusiastic. It started from the Lyall Library headed by Home Rule flags. Nearly twenty thousand people marched two miles to Achal tank, where the largest mass meeting yet held in Aligarh was held under the chairmanship of Hafiz Abdurrahim. Twenty thousand were present. Speeches were made by Messrs. Shanlal, Lasadduk Sherwani, Malkhansingh, Haroon Shervani, Mohanlal Varma, Adeybirsingh, Sohanlal, Goorhafiz Naki, Misrilal, Sheoraj Singh, and Anantram Jwallaprasad.

The first resolution stated that the mass meeting of Aligarh citizens emphatically protested against the Black Rowlatt Act which was opposed by the whole Indian Nation and solemnly declared to be subversive of the elementary principles of liberty, justice and individual rights. The meeting requested the Secretary of State to revoke the Act and called upon Government to withdraw the Bill of 1919.

The second resolution sincerely congratulated and commended the action of the Indian Members of the Council, Hindu and Muslim the elected and the nominated, in solidly voting against the Bill and agreed with Mr. Jinnah that Indian members were of no use to the people in the Council. The resolution earnestly requested them to withdraw as a mark of disapproval.

The third resolution viewed with the utmost abhorrence the action of the Delhi bureaucratic executive in firming on citizens without provocation, causing innocent bloodshed. It urged Government to hold an immediate legal enquiry to bring the offenders to justice.

Resolution four expressed sympathy with the relatives of the dead and wounded in Delhi.

FAST DAY AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 6.

The Satyagraha day was celebrated quietly in Simla, to-day, there was no excitement. All the Indian shops including meat, vegetable, and grain markets were closed. A crowded meeting was held in the evening in Edwards Ganj (grain market). Rai Sahib Lala Pooran Mal, a leading banker, presiding. Several speeches were made explaining the scope of the Rowlatt Act and the general effects of its operation.

The following resolutions were adopted:—(1) resolved that the Indian residents of Simla assembled in this public meeting (a) enter their strong protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act No. I of 1919, and condemn the utter flouting of Indian public opinion by the officials and regard this as a severely retrograde measure, not only inopportune but insulting to the whole Indian community, (b) whole-heartedly admire the dignified opposition of the whole non-official Indian element in the Imperial Legislative Council to this lawless law; (2) resolved that a copy of the above be cabled to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India and communicated to the press. Prayers were offered, audience standing, that His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Secretary of State might not give assent to the law.

HUMILIATION DAY AT HUBLI

SEVEN OPEN-AIR MEETINGS HELD.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, April 7.

Yesterday the fast day was observed here. Cotton markets and other shops were closed throughout the city. Thousands of people observed a fast. In the morning there was a procession which proceeded through the principal streets with flags with inscriptions asking for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act.

Seven open-air public meetings were held in the evening in different parts of the city, where resolutions condemning the Black Act, requesting the Secretary of State veto the Bill, deploring the Delhi tragedy and approving Mr. Jinnah's resignation and others, were passed.

There was also a ladies' meeting in the evening. Mrs. Parvatibai Kari presided. About 200 ladies were present in the meeting. A prayer was offered and resolutions similar to those passed in the men's meeting were passed.

BLACK SUNDAY AT THANA.

The Black Sunday was observed at Thana on a large scale. Many people fasted on the day and all business was suspended. The cloth, grain, vegetable and fish markets were uniformly closed. The unity of feeling exemplified by all traders, especially of such diverse communities as Banias. Khojas and Kolis, was remarkable.

BLACK SUNDAY AT KALYAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

KALYAN, April 7.

Many people observed a fast yesterday on account of the Black Sunday. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Sarvajanik Vachanalaya under the auspices of the Sub-Divisional Congress Committee and a resolution requesting his Imperial Majesty and the Secretary of State for India to repeal the Black Act was passed in mourning silence.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY FROM DHORAJI.

Mahatma Gandhi received the following telegraphic message on Saturday from the president of a public meeting at Dhoraji:—

"Dhoraji public sympathise with Satyagraha movement against Black Bills. Wishing you success and long life."

AT KANTH (MORADABAD)

(From a Correspondent.)

KANTH, April 7.

On Sunday, April 6th Kanth (Moradabad) public suspended the entire business to express indignation against the Black Bills. All shops remained closed and people fasted. The following resolution was passed:—

"Kanth citizens numbering three thousand assembled on 6th April declare the Rowlatt Bills to be destructive of individual rights, protest against the manner of passing them and request the Secretary of state and his Majesty to withold assent."

People fasted and business was suspended. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the close of the meeting. Hindus and Mahomedans fraternised with each other. The day will remain a historic one for the Hindu and Muslim union.

Messrs. Muljibhai Amthabhai Gandhi and Jekison Damodar Malavia of Nandod have given in charity Rs. 6,000; the former donating Rs. 4,000 and the latter Rs. 2,000. From this sum, daily, about 800 persons belonging to the depressed class are given one pound of khichdi each.

MR. SASTRI & SATYAGRAHA.

MODERATES' ANXIETY FOR FATE OF REFORMS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 6.

Speaking at the inauguration of the formation of the Liberal League in Madras, the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri said that those who were responsible for starting this organisation were of opinion that the management of the Congress and the Moslem League had for the last two years taken those organisations from their original mooring. Those that stood for the continuity of the policy in Indian politics, for the maintenance of the British connection uninterrupted, and for the slow and steady progress towards political emancipation, had no alternative but to take this step and start the new organisation where these new ideas would find full embodiment. They did not want to disguise the fact that to them the most important duty to-day was to see that the Reform Scheme took effect in the shape of Parliamentary Statute. They were moderates to the very core and they could not admit into the League those who were committeed to expression of views which, for example, proposed to reject the Reform Scheme or which, under cover of modifying the Scheme, brought it into a line with the old Congress scheme eliminating from it the very principle of diarchy and responsible government.

If they took up the Satyagraha movement they would turn their back for the season from the Reform Scheme and devote themselves entirely for the object of getting the repeal of these iniquitious Bills. In the first place, it would prevent them from going to England to urge the Reform Scheme.

Referring to the Delhi shooting incident he said that from the facts he had before him the order for shooting given by the Executive officer was scarcely justifiable. If Government should discover as a result of their enquiry into the Delhi incident that it was due to the precipitate act of the police, they would meet out condign punishment to them. They looked upon the starting of Satyagraha movement with great apprehension.

PROTEST FROM RISHIKESH.

(From a Correspondent.)

RISHIKESH, April 7

A meeting of 2,000 men was held on Sunday at 6 p.m. under the presidentship of Pandit Ranwalidata. All shops remained closed throughout the day. General fasting was observed and Bawa Ram Nath KaliKamliwala distributed "malas" to all Hindus and Mahomedans for "jap" and milk for children.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Parmanand Datta and seconded by Mr. Karamchand Vidayrthi and was unanimously passed:—This assembly urges the Secretary of State and Government of India to drop the Rowlatt Bills, which is unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals.

BLACK SUNDAY AT BAGALKOT.

(From a Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, April 7.

Baaglkot citizens observed yesterday as Black Sunday as a protest against the Rowlatt Act. Shops were closed and a public meeting was held, at which resolutions requesting the Secretary of State to withhold assent to the Act and expressing sympathy with the Satyagraha movement were passed. The meeting further expressed deep sympathy with the Delhi citizens in their sufferings.

AT BELGAUM.

HUMILIATION DAY SOLEMNLY OBSERVED.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 7.

The humiliation day was solemnly observed here. All shops, markets, restaurants and eating houses remained closed. All kinds of business was completely suspended. The city presented a mourning appearance. Fasting was generally observed in the town.

About 10,000 people assembled in the evening meeting. Speeches supporting Satyagraha were delivered.

A resolution condemning the Rowlatt Act was passed and it was further resolved to send a cable to the Secretary of State requesting him to veto the Act in the interest of peace and orderly progress.

MOURNING DAY AT CALICUT,

(From a Correspondent.)

CALICUT, April 7.

Last Sunday was observed as a mourning day. Business was suspended. The whole bazar was closed. Prayers were offered and many fasted. The push of thousands to the Town Hall, in the evening, necessitated the removal of the meeting to the Paran Square. The whole compound was filled and an overflow meeting was held. About ten thousands gathered. Mr. K. P. Ramanmenon presided. Resolutions condemning the Rowlatt Act and requesting the Secretary of State to disallow the same; congratulating Mr. Jinnah for resigning his membership from the Legislative Council; supporting Satyagraha movement and sympathising with the sufferers in the Delhi outrage were adopted. The spirit evinced was intense and enthusiasm unprecedented.

SATYAGRAHA AT MANDAL AND PANCHORA.

The Satyagraha Sabha has received telegraphic information that the Black Sunday was observed at the Mandal and at Panchora as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi.

AT BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, April 6.

With the exception of a few placards here and there urging people to observe Satyagraha Day, there is no activity and observance in that connection either in the Civil and Military Station or in Bangalore City to-day.

HUMILIATION DAY AT IRON MARKET

The Iron Merchants' Association held a meeting on Saturday at 3 p.m. and resolved unanimously to record their protest against the action of the Government in passing the Rowlatt Bill No. 1 ignoring the unanimous opposition of the non-official members of the Council and the people at large. It observed on Sunday as a day of humiliation and prayer according to the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhiji and closed the iron market entirely.

SATYAGRAHA DAY AT SALEM.

(From a Correspondent.)

SALEM, April 7.

The whole of Salem observed the Satyagraha day remarkably well on Sunday, the 6th. The Hindus and Moslems high and low, united in a unique manner. Shops and markets were closed and all business was suspended. The people's behaviour was admirably calm and serene. Prayers were offered in all the temples and mosques followed by a religious procession with Sankirthan parties without weaving usual flowers and sandal paste to mark a day of sorrow.

Several mass meetings were held in the evening, the largest being attended by six to eight thousand people. Speeches were made in Tamil by various speakers, explaining the objects and the essentially peaceful nature of the movement.

Mr. Vijayaragravacharya pointed out that Government's policy of repression had reached the farthest point. Necessity drove the people to adopt this, the only resource left. He laid stress upon one vital point, namely, that this very attractive religious movement would draw away the youths from anarchical tendencies, if any, that may arise from the fresh discontent due to this law.

AT HATHRAS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HATHRAS, April 7.

The 6th April was again observed as Satagraha Day in Hathras. All mills, bazaars and shops remained closed and entire business was practically suspended. Hathras never before went on such a complete strike. Thousands fasted even ladies and children kept the fast for 24 hours. School boys and boarders also fasted. A large public meeting, attended by more than five thousand Hindus and Mahomedans, was held in the evening in the Kameshmai temple with Dr. Krishnapa in the chair. The temple was wholly crowded. Thousands remained at the gate and thousands returned for want of accommodation. Hindu Pandits and Mahomedan moulvies spoke on one and the same platform in a Hindu temple, showing the deep unity and fraternity in the two communities. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings.

Resolutions were passed to express the strongest indignation and resentment against the abominable and unjust Rowlatt Act, and the greatest sympathy was shown towards the families of the Delhi victims. The proceedings ended with enthusiastic and loud shoutings of "Bande Mataram", "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai", "Bharat-Mata-ki-Jai."

"BULLETS FOR BRICKBATS."

MRS. BESANT'S EXPLANTORY STATEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 7.

In a personal article Mrs. Besant writes in to-day's "New India":—

I learn to my very great regret that a sentence in a paragraph of March 31st written by myself as, "a Government's first duty is to stop violence—as in Glasgow the other day—before a riot becomes unmanageable brickbats must inevitably be answered by bullets in every civilised country" has given much offence to many Indians. No one objected to a similar sentence in the "Commonweal" some years ago that if the revolutionaries played bombs, Government must play halters. The spirit of the two remarks is identical, but no one objected to the first, while as I am not in favour of a general breaking of laws without moral sanction, the "Hindu" is good enough to characterise the second as atrocious. It does not condescend to say what a handful of soldiers heavily stoned by a crowd of over 5,000 excited men trying to force their way into a railway station should do. It does not apparently realise that such a crowd having overpowered soldiers would inevitably have gone on into a worse riot and have endangered the lives of harmless men, women and children. The first excited statement about machine-guns was false on the face of [illegible] for the single discharge of one such gun at a packed crowd would have laid large numbers low. The mistake is now admitted."

Y. M. I. A.

Continuing, she writes:—As I am speaking of myself, I may add that learning that a prominent citizen had refused to attend the meeting if it were held at Gokhale Hall, I have resigned my membership on the governing body and managing committee of the Y. M. I. A. I did not build the place for myself and have never interfered in its letting. I gave it to the Y. M. I. A., meaning it to be used for public purposes and as my presence on the above bodies prevents some citizens from using it I gladly resign."

"NEW INDIA" ON SATYAGRAHA

"ADVICE" TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 7.

Writing on Satyagraha, "New India," writes to-day:—

Satyagraha Day was observed yesterday in the city. It was a splendid success. Good order reigned throughout, thanks to the admirable spirit of the people, who seem to have realised the solemnity of the occasion. The processions were dignified, the huge meetings orderly. The religious spirit was in evidence everywhere. We congratulate the organisers of the processions of yesterday. As our readers are aware we are against the movement for breaking any or all laws, but we fully sympathise with a strenuous agitation against the Black Act and Bill and we welcome the spirit which expressed itself in fasting, in prayers, in visits to religious places, in Bhajanas in processions and meetings of protest. The demonstration ought to open the eyes of Government to the intensity of the popular feeling on the subject of the Act and the Bill. We would take this opportunity once more to appeal and appeal earnestly to Mahatma Gandhi and his co-workers to carry on real Satyagraha work of the kind put forth yesterday and to reconsider the project of breaking laws all and sundry. A few demonstrations of the kind given yesterday will educate the people in the real spirit of Satyagraha and will inevitably result in great good to the country. We are aware that "New India" is disliked for its views on the subject of breaking laws, but we feel strongly that breaking of laws in the manner proposed will lead to non-spiritual effects and what can be worse than dragging spiritual principles into the mire of materialism? We have always advocated evoking religious and spiritual feelings and forces for our national regeneration. This was done yesterday and if work along that line is continued and the breaking of laws abandoned, we feel sure that the Rowlatt Legislation will remain a dead letter.

PESHAWAR'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

PESHAWAR CITY, April 7.

A mass meeting of all nationalities, presided over by Dr. Ghose, was held in the Shahibag yesterday. It strongly protested against the passing of the Rowlatt Bills, approved the united attitude of the Indian members of the Viceregal Council, upheld Dr. Ansari's and the Moslem Ulema's statement regarding the Moslem Khilafat and Holy Places, implicitly relied on Maulana Abdulbari and Mahatma Gandhi.

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.

Recd: 12-35 a.m., April 8.

In the House of Commons Brigadier Croft asked the approximate number of Territorials who landed in India in 1914, who had seen active service.

Col. Guest replied that the figures were not available at present and in view of the pressure of work in the Record Office a return could not be prepared, at any rate at present.

Brig Croft suggested that a large majority of these Territorials had seen active service.

Col. Guest replied that he thought a great many more had seen active service than in the opinion of the public.

The Seventh Annual Conference of the Uneval Sevak Mandal was held at Sidhpur, on March 30th and 31st and April 1st.

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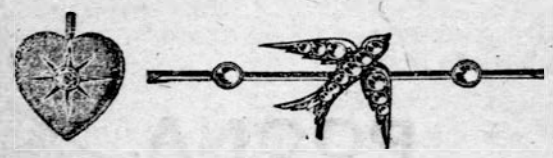

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THE WEATHER.

◆

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th April, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared except at Ambala. Humidity is in excess at Hissar and in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the west and are moderately clouded in the east. Night temperature is above the average except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly clouded in the south. Humidity is locally below normal in south Rajputana, but is above it at Bikaner. Day temperature is above normal at Jacobabad where the maximum rose to 106 deg. .7 F. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kithiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal round the gulf of Cambay. Day temperature is above the average at Deesa, which records a maximum of 106 deg. .8 F.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is overcast at Raipur, but is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal in the south. Day temperature is in defect at Jubbulpore; night temperature is above normal at Akola and Khandwa, but is below it at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly clouded in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Night temperature is lower than usual in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Isolated duststorms and thunderstorms are reported from the Punjab, Rajputana, the Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan, but no rain has fallen.

Dry weather is likely to continue except possibly for isolated showers in the east of the Central Provinces and in Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th April, 1919.

Rain due to ordinary hot weather conditions has fallen generally in Assam and at a few stations in upper Burma, Bengal, the Kumaon hills and the north Punjab.

The chief amounts are:—Silchar one inch; Cherrapunji, Mymensingh a half; Barisal one and a half; Darjiling four.

A disturbance is affecting Persia.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

◆

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 6th April 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 883 Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.1 "
Dew Point	71.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.687 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.2 "
Minimum do.	76.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NNW,WNW,W.
Movement of Wind	169 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

◆

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

HIGH WATER.							LOW WATER.					
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Still.	
	Apl		h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	7	m	3	43	25	3	7	m	10	0	17	4
			4	54a	26	3			11	38a	20	3
Tues	8	m	4	56	24	3	8	m	11	22	18	6
			6	19a	25	9						
Wed.	9	m	6	35	23	11	9	m	1	14	19	10
			7	51a	25	9			1	1a	19	9
Thur.	10	m	8	11	24	5	10	m	2	25	19	1
			8	54a	26	0			2	13	19	0
Fri.	11	m	9	14	25	4	11	m	3	18	18	4
			9	35a	26	4			3	12a	18	9
Sat.	12	m	10	0	26	2	12	m	3	54	17	7
			10	9a	26	7			3	54a	18	6
Sun.	13	m	10	39	26	10	13	m	4	23	17	0
			10	40a	26	9			4	31a	18	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April 7 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 28m.	Sunset	6h. 54m.
" 8 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 28m.	"	6h. 54m.
" 9 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 27m.	"	6h. 54m.
" 10 (Thursday)	"	6h. 26m.	"	6h. 55m.
" 11 (Friday)	"	6h. 25m.	"	6h. 55m.
" 12 (Saturday)	"	6h. 24m.	"	6h. 55m.
" 13 (Sunday)	"	6h. 24m.	"	6h. 56m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h.	34-9m.	a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h.	8 8m.	p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55-1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51-1m.	p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m.	p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

◆

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th April, 1919, was 30.099 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for everd 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 99 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·0404 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-13 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·4728 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·4788 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95-3 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.0558 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles..
or order to the payment of Rs...at the Bank of
Bengal
Bombay out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.........................
Madras
day of.................................1919.

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